The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5-NO. 34.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MAY 4, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 242.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO. TERMS.

\$1,50 per annum, if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.

If paid before three months of the year has expired, a deduction of twenty-five cents will

be made, reducing the price to \$1,25. If payment be made in advance, or on the receipt of the first number, "ity cents will be deducted, making the subscription but \$1.

months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-rive cents will be charged. No deviation from these terms. We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed

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THE BUGLE.

The Wrongs of Woman.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Ohio Women's Convention, at Salem, April 19th, 1850.

BY J. ELIZABETH JONES.

THERE is not, perhaps, in the wide field of reform, any one subject so difficult to discuss as that of Woman's Rights. I use the term "Woman's Rights," because it is a technical phrase. I like not the expression. It is not Woman's Rights of which I design to speak, but of Woman's Brongs. I shall claim nothdemand the recognition of no rights on the ground of our womanhood. In the contest which is now being waged in behalf of the of a tyrant. enslaved colored man in this land, I have yet to hear the first word in favor of his rights as I do not mean to make any invidious com-

which we contend. how man has been degraded by his brother, to excite sympathy in their behalf.

for a father, a son or brother who has fallen; ging Rome with human blood! and all the sympathies of those who listen are awakened in relation to such a fearful sacrifice of human life.

Then again in regard to Temperance; we that result in energetic action.

now

But not so with the political, social and doand she seems, perchance, as happy, as buoyis done her, of the disabilities under which she labors, we are met with incredulity, per-

would exercise no more if she had them. little better than that of slaves. Woman will even a thought of their own rights. These sometimes submit to any sort of wrong, her are the victims upon whom slavery has done cerned, there is a very close analogy. In the

spirit will daily wither under the restrictions of her husband, and then she will not only beholds them, he ever renews his vows at ly absorbed in the husband, just as the slave carefully conceal the secrets of her prisonoppression. Do not misunderstand me: I be. am very far from considering it proper to expose all our domestic matters for the inspection of the curious and the gossiping world; we have a right to conceal all we choose to conceal; but we have no right to play the hypocrite and pretend to despise an enterprise whose success we well know would benefit the race. Why, the very fact that all the wealth of the family is in the To any person wishing to examine the character of the paper, it will be furnished six hands of the husband, makes her a mere dependent-it places her in the most absurd and slavish position. She cannot even replenish her own wardrobe, or that of her children, without asking her husband for the means to do so. Should she desire to feed the hungry or clothe the naked, she must ask her husband for the means to enable her to do

it. Should she desire the services of a seam-

stress or a nurse, she must ask her husband for the means to enable her to employ them. Is the babe of her bosom sick unto death, and she desires to secure the services of a skilful physician, she must ask her husband for the means to enable her to do it. If the cause of peace, temperance, or anti-slavery has her warmest sympathies and carnest prayers, and she desires to give pecuniary aid to these enterprises, she must ask her husband for the means to enable her to do so. Mrs. Kirtland very justly remarks, in rela-tion to this matter: "The Turk does not lock 'up his wives with more jealous care than the Christian husband his strong box from her whom he has formally endowed with all his earthly possessions. To this lock there is ever but one key, and that the master carries in his pocket." This is no fancy sketch; on the other hand, multitudes could be produced that would tell you this is only a faint shadow of the evil. And yet, woman has all the rights she desires! I have seen so much deception in regard to this matter, that when ing for ourselves because of our sex-1 shall | I hear a woman say that she has all the rights and privileges that she wishes to exercise, I strongly suspect she is living under the rule

Let me say before I proceed further, that

a colored man; the great point which is parisons between men and women. When sought to be established is this, that the colored man is a human being, and as such, en- to deny that woman in similar circumstances titled to the free exercise of all the rights would be as great a tyrant as he. Indeed I which belong to humanity. And we should have known women who ruled the whole demand our recognition as equal members household with a rod of iron, as it were; and of the human family; as persons to whom pertain all the rights which grow out of our relations to God, and to each other, as human should claim the sympathies of the philanbeings; and when this point is once established; I am very far from arrogating any lished, the term "Woman's Rights" will be- degree of perfection for my own sex. Neicome obsolete, for none will entertain the ther do I believe that men are any more to idea that the rights of women differ from the blame for the present degraded condition of rights of men. It is then human rights for woman, than the women are themselves. I cannot tell how it was in the beginning, but But the' woman has no rights peculiar to at the present time, there is on the part of a her sex-none which belong to her because majority of women a passive yielding up of she is a woman; yet she has wrongs, great all their rights, a desire, I might say, to lose wrongs, which are peculiar to her-wrongs their individuality, and merge their existpolitical, wrongs social, ave, and wrongs re- ence into that of their husbands. It is femiligious. It is more difficult, I repeat, to ex- nine to feel dependent, to need protection; it hibit those wrongs, and to awaken interest on is poetical to be like the clinging vine, unathis question, than on almost any other. | ble to sustain one's self; it is very romantic When we speak of American Slavery, we to be weak and helpless, and have the galexhibit the literal chain that binds the cap- lantry and chivalry of man extended to us! tive, we show the iron collar that has galled We have not acted as though we were rahis flesh, we bring to view the cutting lash | tional and accountable beings; we have tried dripping with gore, and with these emblems to step aside from the battle-field of life, and before us, no one dare deny that oppression | rid ourselves of the responsibilities of an inexists. We speak of the mother who has dividual existence. Under such circumstanbeen robbed of her little ones, and left in ces, it is no wonder that man has taken the loneliness and desolation of heart; we show power into his own hands; no wonder that he has taken entire possession of the 'strong how he has been driven from the abodes of box'; no wonder that he has blotted the lemen and forced to take refuge in the dens gal existence of the married woman from the and the caves of the earth, and we never fail statute book. Man is not naturally more of a usurper than woman; but power is cor-So on the subject of War; we speak of rupting. You know how it was with Nero; strong men laid low on the battle-field, of his heart was once as timid, and tender, and the wail of the dying, of the piercing shriek shrinking as was ever that of woman; but by of the wounded, of surviving friends search- the corrupting influence of irrespons,ble ing among the mangled bodies of the slain power, he at length took pleasure in delu-

The present relation between man and woman, so far as rights are concerned, is like that which some slaveholders maintain towards their slaves. I speak of those who have but to depict the evils, the brutality, the have never gone out and reduced the free deep degradation growing out of this vice, man to bondage, but who received by inherand we awaken emotions of lively interest itance the power over the liberty, life and happiness of certain slaves, which slaves submitted their necks uncomplainingly to the mestic wrongs of woman. She appears not yoke of a new master. But no matter what before the world as a sufferer. Her very the circumstances were in respect to the enname is associated with happiness and hope, slavement of any human being, we say to the with freedom and love and beauty. She ap- slaveholder, you have no right to exercise pears in public assemblies with a proud and this power-no title-deed to your fellow-man lofty bearing, and scarcely any one can be was ever issued from the Court of Heaven! made to believe that she is a victim of op- You are a tyrant, for you take away the libpression. We meet her at her own fireside, erty of your brother! you are a robber, for you deprive him of his property, and of his ant and as free as the there were no clouds right to himself! No matter if the work of and no chains in existence. We see her in degradation be so complete that he desires to the social gathering, and men reverently bow be a slave, we still say to the slaveholder, at her shrine, and do homage to her surpassing loveliness. So invincible is her power, man, for maintaing the relation of master. and so irresistible her influence, that she is So we say to man, no matter if certain of often deemed the most favored of all the beings God ever created. Such, to a very su- are none the less guilty for having forged perficial observer, appears to be the real conthem. The very fact that woman does not dition of woman; and it seems perfectly absurd, little less than nonsense, to such observers, to speak of the wrongs that she en- adduced in favor of the agitation of this sub-

dures. It would be almost as easy to convince ject. What of all the aspects of Southern them that the birds of the air are fettered, slavery gives you the deepest abhorrence of and completely under the dominion of man. that institution? Who of all its victims gives Hence, when we speak of the injustice that you an idea of the deepest injury? Is it he who rises in the strength of his manhood, casts aside his fetters, and struggles for his chance with sneers and sarcasm. And the liberty? Is it he in whose bosom the fires of difficulty of advocating her cause is enhanced liberty burn brightly, who is ever longing by her cause is enhanced liberty burn brightly, who is ever longing by her own protestations, for she assures us and ever wishing to regain his lost manhood: that she has all the rights she desires—she No! no! It is that man whose upward aspirations have all been crushed-that one in Of all the opponents to the agitation of whose bosom there is no love of liberty, no this question, the most bitter that I have ev- hatred of slavery. I believe there are such. er seen, have been women who had the appearance of enjoying entire freedom, but the bars that confine them; there are those whose condition in the family relation was who submit to the rule of others without

I say the fact that woman does not know that she is robbed of her rights, shows the extent of her enslavement; it shows that a long train of abuses and usurpations has completed the work of degradation-has blinded her to a sense of justice and of equal rights. The opinions and feelings that prevail among women in regard to this subject are, of course, very various. There are those weak and dependent souls, of whom I was speaking, who have such a passion for gallantry that they would not think of taking their rights if offered them. Then there are those to whom I have referred, whose spirits are daily crucified by the rule and dominion of man; yet fearing to expose their own situation, vigorously oppose all efforts to destroy that rule and dominion. There is another class who feel, and feel very deeply, the wrongs of woman, but the fear of appears ing masculine, the great dread of seeming to be out of their sphere, the unpleasant remarks, perchance the ridicule and sarcasm, which they expect to meet, prevent them from giving utterance to their real sentiments. Then again there are those who have no sense of injury, because they have never felt it in their own persons. All their wants have been duly supplied; fathers, brothers, husbands, perchance, have done all that could be done to render them happy; for there are husbands, not a few, who acknowledge the equal right of the wife in all domestic relations; consequently the attention of this class of women has not been called to this subject, and we do not have their aid and their influence. There is yet another class-those who labor for a mere pittance because they are women; they suffer oppression little less than absolute slavery, and they feel it too; their prayers and their voice we shall ever have in favor of our enterprise.

Now with all this diversity of opinion and feeling on the part of women themselves, and being in this limited sphere which we have chosen, and which man now says we must not leave, it is very difficult to prosecute this reform. But without going into the whole question of woman's responsibilities and accountabilities, and disabilities, we will consider the question which this Convention was called together to discuss; viz, the political and legal condition of woman.

If we turn to the history of this nation, to the commencement of the contest between this and the mother country, we shall find standing prominent among the grievances of which the former complained, the wrongful- destroy the self-respect of the victim? You ness of taxation without representation, have all heard of the drunkard as he was and from that day to the present time, taxa- staggering home from his midnight revels:tion without representation has been theoman. And we find also in the "politcal bi- has she to go to bed before I get home?ble" of this people, the declaration that "all I want a comfortable fire and a warm supgovernments derive their just powers from per." After musing awhile he broke out the consent of the governed." But what, I ask, is the political condition of every wo- tise her, for what business has she to sit up man in the land to-day? She is taxed without representation; and the government to bed and not meddle with my affairs." which she is compelled to submit under penalty of death, hesitates not to exercise powers to which she, as one of the governed, never consented. It is true, the official tax-gatherer does not come and demand a percentage of that which a father or a husband has doled out to her—for the revenue of the general government, at least, is raised by duties on imports—but when she expends that money, she pays a tax upon every pound of tea, or yard of imported cloth, which she buys: and yet she has no voice in the regulation of the tariff by which that tax is imposed. Women, even those who are most interested in the success of this enterprise, are constantly asserting that they want nothing to do with the government, and perhaps it is very unfeminine for any one to demand the right to assist in imposing the tax which she has to pay. But I must say that when women better understand the equality of the sexes, and the interests of the body politic, they will learn and feel that the regulation of a tariff even is a matter that concerns them as much as it does their fathers and husbands. Does any one say this tax is so small, and affects us so little, that we will not contend against it? If so you are unworthy descendants of the fathers and mothers of '76, Three pence on a pound of tea was not much for them to pay, but there was a principle involved in the taxation, and therefore they fought against it. -But besides this, there is the unmarried woman who has property, that is taxed directly and the married woman too, who in certain cases and by a certain statue of Ohio holds real estate: but unlike man, they are not allowed to choose a representative to attend to their interests. Does any one fail to see the

njustice of this course? The very first act of this nation was to leprive a majority of those whom it claimed he right to govern, of any lot or part in the government-its very birth-cry was a denial of woman's equality, and out of this denial-originated by other governments and perpetuated by our own-has proceeded all the political wrongs which woman is compelled to endure, and which are alike disgraceful to the statute-book upon which they are recorded and the community by which they are sanctioned. Let us consider for a few moments the common law concerning the relation of husband and wife. The law, according to Blackstone, declares, "the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, under whose wing, protection and care she performs every thing."-When I brought up the condition of the slave to illustrate the condition of woman, I dare say some of you thought it was very absurd, and I do not wish now to be understood to say that she is, by any means, so deeply degraded and injured as is the slave; but so far as political rights are con-

beholds them, he ever renews his vows at ly absorbed in the husband, just as the slave the altar of liberty-he resolves never to is absorbed in her master. "All contracts house, but will ridicule the idea of woman's leave the warfare till slavery shall cease to 'made with her, like those made with the slave by her owner, are a mere nullity," except the contract be for the bare necessaries of life suited to her condition.

Again;" If the wife be injured in her person or property, she can bring no action for redress without the husband's concurrence. and in his name as well as her own ; neither can she be sued without making her husband a defendant." * * * In crimnal prosecutions, the wife may be indicted and punished separately, unless there be evidence of coercion from the fact that the offence was committed in the presence, and by the command of her husband. A wife is excused from punishment for theft committed in the presence and by the command of her husband." * * * * * * * \Lambda woman's personal property, by marriage becomes absolutely her husband's, which at his death, he may leave entirely away from her."-Here are four points laid down by Black

stone as law, and I might quote many more of a similar character-and which are sanctioned as such by the community in which we live. I will briefly recapitulate. 1st, Woman, by marriage entirely loses her legal existence. 2d. She cannot bring an action at law against the robber of her property, the defamer of her charcter, or the assaulter of her person; and yet, in the 3d place, she may be punished separately for her own wrong doings, unless the busband assumes the control of her moral responsibility, as he has of her person and property, 4th, the husband may will away the property he received by his wife, and leave her and her children to beggary. The convict who is immured in the Penitentiary, loses to a certain extent the rights of citizenship, when the prison doors close upon him, but not more wholly than does woman lose her legal existence when she enters the married state. Her name, her person, her property are no longer hers; the law gives them to another, and like the slave of the South "she can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what belongs to her master."-The institution of marriage I regard as in harmony with the perfect law of our being, as calculated to promote the highest interests and happiness of our race; but human enactments strive to degrade every woman who marries, and a corrupt public opinion attaches odium to the name of every woman that does not marry. Is not the married woman degraded when her legal existence is stricken out—when the law ceases to regard

her as an independent being? And is it not the inevitable tendency of such a course to again, "Now if my wife is up I'll surely chastill this time of night? She ought to go to the woman was to be beaten in either case; and this is a good illustration of the condition of the sex. If we suffer ourselves to be absorbed by marriage, to have our individuality destroyed, we are of course, debased; and if we choose to maintain a separate existence, why, then we are accursed, at least by pub-

If the slave of Carolina is robbed by another than his master, of any property he may arate provision made by the parents of the kold by sufferance, he has no redress at law for he has no legal existence; but his owner may enter suit and have the robber punished; and it is so with the married woman of Ohio, set apart for the wife, under the control of for the law says it is in her husband only she lives, and moves and has her being. If foulmouthed calumny assail her reputation, if he brightness of that which should be dearer to her than life becomes dimmed by the slanderer's breath, she may not demand an investigation of the charges before the legal fit be not taken, then by marriage all the tribunals of her country, for they recognise wife's personal property becomes his absonot her existence. It she approaches the lutely. If not in possession, he may take courts and demands redress, she must do so, measures to reduce it to possession. not as a wife, having equal rights, with her husband, not as a woman, not as an independent being; but as one whose being is ab sorbed by another in whose name, by whose permission, and through whose authority she can alone there speak. She can demand redress for no outrage whatever, unless the is entirely at his control. In respect to real husband shall first grant her permission to estate, he may not encumber or dispose of appeal for justice to the courts, and con- it without her consent, but he has control of sent that his name shall be used in the pro-

This is law; the law of a nation which professes to stand higher than all others in the scale of morality and republicanism; law in a so called free and Christian country, and when the noon of the nineteenth century is shedding its meridian light; but is it equity? is it a recognition of the great doctrine of human equality upon which is founded every true system of religion, every sound theory of government? We must not forget the exception-the one instance in which the existence of the married woman is recognised: for though she may not herself sue at law, yet in all criminal prosecutions, she may be separately indicted. tried, convicted and punished-it is only in the infliction of suffering that the law recognises her existence as separate from that of her husband. In the meting out of penalties, it is true, it takes into consideration the question whether certain crimes-theft, for ustance or murder,-were committed in the presence, and by the command of the husband, and if such was the case, the woman is held guiltless; her accountability as a moral being, in the eye of the law, ascending not to God her Creator, but to her husband-her lord and master in a legal point of view. To thus divest woman of a portion of her moral accountability, necessarily degrades her in public estimation, obliterates the stamp of equality from her brow, and marks her as an inferior.

The American people are said above all share after creditors are satisfied, in case he others to love money. Having no heredi- has not willed it away from her. tary nobility in the land, no peers of the that she is practically impeaching the honor hope to enjoy must come through her husand the integrity of him who is about to be- band; his light alone must be like the selfcome her husband. And thus is she duped by public opinion and debased by law. She ashamed to maintain her rights before marriage, and she cannot maintain them afterward. Legislation has aimed to place the wealth of the nation in the hands of whether she was guilty or not guilty of the man; and in the right to hold property, as in many other things, to make the woman a

And not only does the law permit man to entirely control his wife's personal property and her daily earnings, but it declares, that to a great extent, the will of the dead husband is more to be regarded than the necessities of the surviving wife. By a stroke of the pen, he can reduce his wife from the opulence she enjoyed as his companion, to comparative poverty. And although the statute law of Ohio secures to her, at his death, a life-interest in one third of his real estate-and mark it, a life-interest only, no actual, bona fide right of property, the right to sell, to will away, or otherwise dispose of, even though it came through her hand-although, I say, it secures her this, he may by will dispose of the two thirds, even though it be upon the wanton, who, perchance, robbed her of a husband's love, and make provision for the final disposal of the other third after her life interest in it ceases. And the wife dies with the bitter consciousness pressing heavily upon her, that of all the property which was the gift of a father's love, there is none she can leave her children to save them from

But I will not dwell longer upon the points enumerated. Such is man's lawsuch are some of the evidences of his reverence for woman-such the spirit of chivalry upon which he prides himself! The fact that some men are better than their laws, that there are those who repudiate all legal rights not based on exact justice, who treat their wives as equals, as rational beings, does

The entire course of man's legislation. not only in this country but in others, beto- law is about to be revised, and it is hoped, retrically abhorrent to every American States- bed, I'll whip her for it; for what business kens an almost entire forgetfulness of the fact that woman has rights that should be respected, rights that belong to her by virtue of her humanity.

The common law, of which I have been speaking is in force every where, as I understand it except where there is a statute law, special provision for the benefit of the wife. Such provision exists in Ohio. I have already intimated that preliminary arrangements may be made to obviate the helpless and dependent condition in which a woman is placed as soon as she is married.

"Jointures and settlements may be made for the benefit of the wife. A jointure is a separate provision made by the husband for the wife's support. A settlement is the sepwife for her support. These may be made after marriage, but they are usually made before. The method is to place the portion trustees, who manage it independently of the husband for the benefit of the wife.

Under the control of trustees, mark you another assumption of incapacity on the part of woman to manage her own property. "But if this precaution for her own benecan thus dispose of it in spite of her. If debts were due to her, he may collect them. If he was himself the debtor, the marriage concels the debt. If she has earned money by her own labor, during the marriage, he may collect it. Thus her personal property the income."

"On the other hand, the only claim the wife has upon her husband's property, is for a bare support"—just the necessaries suited to her condition. If she has brought him uncounted heaps of gold, she has a legal right only to enough for a bare subsistence. I have taken the above facts from Walker's

Introduction to American Law.' Then again, the same author says:

'If the wife manifests a disposition to squander or destroy property, he may use the means necessary to prevent her.'

But how is it on the other hand? He may squander to any extent he sees fit, he may take bread from his children and sell it for rum, and she cannot restrain him. And again, the law gives him a right to her per-right to rule. Let them meet the question son; if she thinks he is too gross, and rude, fairly; let them tell if they can, what better and austere, and brutish to live with, and right men have to establish a government, consequently leaves him, he can seize her and deny women the right to participate in and bring her back and compel her to stay with him. Such law needs no comment; it is a disgrace to any civilized people.

Let us fix the following points indelibly in our minds. Woman, married, or single, has no political rights whatsoever. While single her legal rights are the seme as those of chiefly suspended. When she becomes a hold goods which she may become possessed of widow, those rights revive, and some provi- in like manner, shell be likewise secured, "unsion is made for her support. She has a less the husband shall have reduced the same to life interest in one third part of the real possession, so as, by the rules of law, to have estate, owned by her husband. If there be become the owner thereof in his marital rights." only personal property, she has a certain

I have said that the first act of those who realm, they have sought to build up an aris- formed this government was, to deny to wotocracy of wealth, a democratic nobility, man the right of the elective franchise. All whose power of gold shall compensate for lot or part she has in the government is, to titles and coronets. It would be too bare- be counted in the Congressional representafaced a robbery to take from the unmarried tion; an honor for which we—the free wowoman her property, so man waits until her men-ought to be very grateful, seeing that legal existence is absorbed in that of a hus- each of us is counted as one, while the slave band, and then, in the name of affection, shamefully filehes that to which he has no No governmental offices of honor, trust or moral right. If a woman who is about to profit are accessible to us. The Executive marry contemplates securing for her own chair, Legislative hall, and Judicial bench use, while the law permits it, the means at are not for woman. The duties and the salher disposal, the world frowns upon her- aries pertaining thereto belong exclusively to she is told that her course evinces distrust, men. All the official honors that woman can created brightness of the sun.

So far from having access to the Judicial bench, she cannot hope to enter the jury-box; and there is not a woman in the land, who was ever brought before a court for trial, charges alleged against her, that has ever had such a trial as she had a right to claim.-First, a body of men prefer a charge against her; then another body of men are sworn to try her. All the officers of the court, from the tipstaff with his stave to the Judge upon the bench, are men. Her prosecutor is a man, and the lawyer who defends her case is a man. Now all this is wrong. Where a man is to be indicted, tried and sentenced, if he prefers it, let it be done by men; but when a woman has violated the law, I claim that she has a right, if she so chooses, to be indicted -if indicted at all-by women, and also to be tried by a jury of women. Who, I ask, gave man the exclusive right to sit in judgment upon us? Who gave him the exclusive

authority to condemn and punish woman? In very many trials, where women are arraigned as criminals, it is manifestly more in accordance with what the world calls propriety, and would better answer the ends of justice, if none but women were officially connected with them. But we must not hope for such a state of things, or for any material improvement in our condition, either legal, social or religious, while woman is content to be the mere plaything and toy of man, receiving from him fair speeches and prettily turned compliments in lieu of the acknowledgment of her God-given equality. Never did an Esau exchange his birthright for a poorer mess of pottage.

The occasion that has brought us together

at this time is of no mean importance. The organic law of the State—the Constitution of Ohio, which imposes upon those of us who have property, in our own right, taxation without representation, which establishes not lessen the injustice of the laws, or my laws for our government without our consent, abhorrence of the spirit that prompted them. either express or implied, and threatens us with death if we resist them-this organic corrected and improved. The Convention, to whose members this labor has been entrusted, will assemble on the 6th of May, and tho' the time for action on our part is short, it is long enough for us to express our opinions in regard to our own wrongs, and to exercise one of our few remaining rights, by petitioning for a redress of grievances. The very manner in which that Convention is to be constituted is a sufficient commentary upon the inferior position of woman. When a new form of government is to be framed. when the question is to be discussed and settled as to who are to comprise the government, who shall be admitted to the elective franchise, and who denied, why should it be left only to the voters under the present Constitution to decide who shall be the delegates. to that Convention? This is a subject that deeply interests every inhabitant of the territory over which the new Constitution is to be established. For those who constitute the government to decide that they and they alone shall be represented in that Convention, is simply tyranny, and manifests a strong desire to retain in their own hands the power they have grasped.

But whatever may be the character of that Convention, whatever may be its decision upon those questions involving the rights of humanity, we know that the opinion and the action of those I am now addressing will, if conceived in a liberal spirit, enunciated with firmness, and unshrinkingly maintained, produce an effect upon the hearts of the people, and lead them to see, in a higher and truer light, the rights and the responsibilities that

What then do we ask at the hands of the State Convention? Simply a recognition of our equality, a practical adoption of the doctrine, that as in Christianity, so in true De-mocracy, there is neither male nor female. If governments are necessary for the protection of mankind, if laws are essential to the well-being of society, we ask that our right to share in the formation and administration of governments be acknowledged; and that the laws to which we are compelled to submit shall emanate not from a favored class, but from the whole people. If universal suffrage be the safeguard to liberty—and we are assured it is-we ask that it be in truth universal, open alike to woman as to man. And should the Convention see fit to refuse compliance with our requests, we should demand of its members a sight of the charter, which gives man the exclusive

*The legislature of Ohio passed a law in 1846. securing to the married woman all the real estate she possessed at the time of marriage, or which may become hers by devise, or which sho may purchase with her sole and seperate money, against any incumberance or sale without her consent, during her life or the lives of the heirs When married, her legal rights are of her body; and that any furniture or house

[Concluded on fourth page.]

LETTERS. From Sarah Pugh.

"Lawrencian Villa is extremely beautiful; the grounds full of shrubbery and flowers, the splendid dairy, the green houses and conservatories, four or five of them appropriated to fruit and flowers and rare plants in large numbersthe whole presenting great taste and skill .-Mrs. Lawrence's improvements are not completed; she is extending her shrubbery and walks. She is undoubtedly one of the most skilful cultivators and florists in the country-(a country abounding with them) - and carries off more prizes at the Horticultural Exhibitions than alost any one else. I am told Mr. Lawrence is an eminent surgeon in London, and the whole of the country place is under Mrs. Lawrence's management."—Colman's Letters from Europe.

DEAR FRIENDS :- As I finished reading this paragraph, your letter inviting me to your Convention, to be held the 19th inst., was handed me. I cannot, as I gladly would, be with you. That my mite may not be wanting in aid of the cause, taking the above extract for my text. I would add as a commentary, that according to the laws and usages of a large portion of Christendom, in Lawrence, the one whose skill and taste has formed this elegant establishment, would be left by the 'will' of Mr. Lawrence an income from a part of the estate and the 'privilege' powerless as a stranger, in the beautiful demesne made valuable by her industry and skill! This is not 'supposing a case,' in the application of it to Mrs. L. In this country, where, as a general rule, women portion to the means by which a comfortable competence is secured, do we not see the disposal of it assumed as a matter of right by the male partner of the firm?

That women contribute their full share in only rightful mode-no one that is capable of condition of things will deny. True, she wearisome task, and the one which requires possessing. the most skill, to attend to the complicated machinery within doors; she may not handle the awl or the plane for 'ten hours a day, with but a small tax upon the intellectual powers; but by her perpetual oversight and unvarying labor she may make one dollar two or more.

This is one form of the many grievances to which women are subjected, all arising from the false assumption of their inferiority by nature and by the 'ordination of Providence.' May your Convention aid in dispelling this delusion from the minds of menbut chiefly from the minds of women-for to themselves in a great degree is their degraded position owing. Rouse them to a belief in their natural equality, and to a desire to sustain it by a cultivation of their noblest powers. There is much that crowds on me for ut-

terance, but there will be those among you that will be able to give a fuller and fitter expression to the thoughts that cluster round this all important question—the 'Rights and May your Convention hasten the day when present. hese rights shall be acknowledged as equal

to those of man, and independent of him, and when men and women shall equally cooperate for the good of all mankind.

With great interest, your friend SARAH PUGH. To the Ohio Convention of Women. Phila., 15th April, 1850.

From Harriet N. Torrey.

PARKMAN, O., April 13th, 1850.

DEAR FRIEND:-Your letter of the 31st ult., containing an invitation for me to attend your "Women's Convention," to be held in Salem on the 19th inst., or, failing to attend, to write an address to be read upon the occasion, was duly received. Most deeply do I regret my inability to comply with your wishes in either respect; but I must write a few lines, or the ghost of a neglected duty will haunt me for a fortnight. Rest assured that I should be right glad to meet with you, and to participate in your consultations; but such a "movement" on my part is not among

Permit me to offer you the right hand of fellowship. My sympathies are with you; and you may rest assured of my cordial co operation with you, to the extent of my ability in carrying out all measures which are calculated to secure, or to forward the de- for my assumption of extra interest in the cause. sired object. It has ever been a mystery to me how any thing so simple as the theory of Human Rights could become involved in so many contradictions and absurdities; and I do in bringing about such a state of affairs than design. Now, I am fully persuaded that all women, as well as men, are born with "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But we have never been permitted to enjoy them; and we never shall be until we claim them in such a manner that the "powers that be" will see that we are in right good earnest; and that we are determined to press our claims with unflinching resolution until we obtain full possession of all that rightfully belongs to us. A vitiated public opinion has kept us evolving round in a contracted and subordinate circle, like flies in a spider's web, about long enough. But the fact is, we have ever evinced so much forbearance and magnanimity, that our keepers have had occasion to think that we considered our rights periectly safe in their keeping, and had no desire to get possession of them ourselves. But when they find out that we know what rights belong to us, and are fully determined to get possession of them, they will probably surrender them back to us with good grace; for they will wish to keep upon good terms with the 'ladies,' of course. Now, it seems to me that the best way by which to get an amicable, as well as equitable arrangement of our affairs, is, in the first place, to ascertian just what our position is; and in right to do. He is my property, and I intend the next place, to decide just what it ought to be; then get a fair start, and press onward for the goal, with an unwavering determination to overcome all intervening obstacles. brought into California before the constituenergy enough to help ourselves.

and there is no use in trying. . .

am not worth much for pulling ahead, but am a first-rate hand for pushing. So when you get your measures matured and developed, your forces organized, and the campaign fairly open, if you find the rear guard pressing hard upon the middle and front ranks, you may guess who is there without being at the trouble to look round

And now, let me exhort you to work with strong hearts, and unvielding wills; for many of you are undoubtedly destined to see the consummation of the present movement, and to enjoy the fruits of victory .-May the time soon come when we shall emerge from our present contracted and uncertain sphere into the enjoyment of Equal Rights, with the privilege of using them according to the dictates of our own consciences, independent of delegates or proxies. Believe me truly and respectfully thine.
HARRIET N. TORREY.

From Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols. BRATTLEBORO, Windham Co., ? Vermont, April 11, 1850.

DEAR MADAM: In the midst of a multitude of duties having precedence, I cannot give expression either to my feelings or my opinions in the matters which have induced your Committee to call the Convention of the 19th the event of the death of Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. and 20th, of which yours of the 26th ult. contained brief and gratifying notice.

The dangerous and protracted illness of my husband-from which he is now recovering-under circumstances which made it my of occupying 'during her natural life' two duty, not less than my pleasure, to officiate or three rooms in the large mansion, but as sole nurse-in addition to the entire care public places, under the influence of Webster and conduct of the Democrat and its outdoor business, has prevented me from an earlier response to your gratifying invitation to cast my influence, with the women of Ohio, into the noble movement for the emancipation of take their full share of the labor and respon- our sex from legal and conventional subjective Library-an excellent place-has been prosibility of a household, and thus by their tion to wrongs, rendering her comparatively eured. constant assiduity contribute their full pro- powerless for good and a sufferer and minis-

Under the circumstances. I have taken the liberty to enclose to your address, a few numbers of the Democrat, in which I have adthe building up of an estate by labor-the jects coming before your Convention for discussion. I do this, that whatever of courage taking an enlightened view of the prevailing can be communicated to the resolving head, or of hope to the feeling heart which animates may not wield the axe or guide the plow, your movement, thro' my individual opinions braced by the invigorating air-for hers is the and co-operation, you may feel assured of

The elevation of woman, by means of a more practical education and the repeal of legal oppression, to a consciousness and a position of superior influence upon human appiness, is not with me a new-born ambition, or an embryo purpose and hope.

From childhood so identified with my sex in my better hopes and prouder aspirations, that every depreciating allusion to it was felt as a personal reproach, it could not have happened to me in my experience of life and preparation for its responsibilities, to forget for a moment, the Christian dignity-the wrongs or the rights of the woman's lot. which pierced with the sword of truth and made the flesh to cry out in its weakness .-Led by a blessed and a chastening Providence in a way which I knew not, it is my burden of rejoicing to have found it ending upon the ranparts of human rights, sustained, (not subjected) by a husband's will, and my peculiar privilege to have gathered strength to my convictions and means to my influence, from experience and an observa Duties of Women -her rights equal to those tion rendered more acute by community of of man-she alone the judge of her duties. suffering in the past, and of joy in the

> joyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of in this place on Sunday evening last to an audihappiness," I regard the development of ence larger than we expected to see. His reher whole being, for the uses of her whole exis- marks were timely and appropriate, and vigortence, as lying at the foundation of her enjoyment, not less than her possession of these rights. Thro' ignorance her life is perilled, and she fails of fullfilling her duties as the physical mother:-thro' ignorance she fails of that better liberty which defies laws and gathers treasures in the fountains of the soul: through ignorance happiness is an ignus fatuus which cheats her of rest, while it pains her with hope.

> But time wearis; and begging you to add largely to your own interest and faith in the success of the objects of your Convention, in order that you may form a faint conception of the object of my life, the hope that inspires and marshalls my whole sympathies,* I conclude with assurances that am yours to command, wherever firmness of purpose, earnestness of action, or faith in neighbors; and don't forget to ask them to subserve our noble cause.

Yours most affectionately, C. I. II. NICHOLS.

*As it has never been my happiness to meet personally with one who could feel with me to the extent and see with me to the summit of my ambition for my sex, you will make allowance

From Grace Greenwood.

. "As the paper containing the call has failed to reach me, I know not pre- three hundred human beings born to freedom to every other question, and that our first duty really believe that accident has had less to cisely what are the objects of the Convention; but judging from the whole tone of your letter, I have all confidence that they are noble and worthy, and fervently bid you God certain inalienable rights, among which are, speed. Owing to the present state of my health, and to my many engagements, it will be quite impossible for me to be present, in person, or by writing, at your interesting Convention."

> A SLAVE IN CALIFORNIA .- Two men were seen at San Jose, according to the Alta Caliornie, in sharp contest. The white beat the black, and cries of shame were heard, when the master was taken in custody.

Soon the parties were brought before the

The white man, at first, set the court at defiance. But he was sobered down, when he made the following statement:-

"That negro is my slave; I brought him from home with me. He has been among the free negroes of the town, getting drunk and doing as he pleased. I made up my mind to leave town this morning, and determined to take him along with me. I met him in the street, and told him he must go. This he refused to do. I then leaned down to take up a stick to chastise him, when he seized me and flung me down. I then broke the stick over his head, which I had a dred lashes in the bargain."

The court yielded. The slave had been For no one will help us, if we do not possess tion was formed, and upon that ground he

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN-HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM PROM BEING English and Scotch Reviews, on the Fourth The 'Christian Anti-Slavery Convention' BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

Salem, Ohio, May 4, 1849.

Our friends hereabouts must not forget the Quarterly Meeting of the Columbiana and Mahoning Society, to be helh TOden. Let there be a full attendance.

Anniversary of the American Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Amer-Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday next. Rev. W. H. FURNESS of Philadelphia, FREDERICK Douglass of Rochester, and W. L. GARRISON usual. For the first time in six years, says the terms see Prospectus. Standard, it has been difficult to obtain a suitable place for these meetings. The janitors of and Clay, have plucked up courage enough to refuse, as a token of their fidelity to the Union

We deeply regret our inability to attend this Anniversary. It would be extremely pleasant to meet once more our old friends and associates, and to mingle our efforts with theirs for the advancement of the cause; but unavoidable duties will keep us at our post.

The Western Anti-Slavery Society will be ably represented by SAMUEL BROOKE and J. W.

Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

J. ELIZABETH JONES, having nearly finished her term of study with Dr. Thomas of Marlboro', will soon commence giving lectures to her

own sex upon Anatomy and Physiology. She is to begin her labors, we understand, at Can- \$2 per annum. Address George R. Graham, ed in establishing an Anti-Slavery Presbyteton, and proceed thence to Massillon and Wooster. That she will succeed in this new field of effort we entertain no doubt. She is as thoroughly qualified for her task as six months hard and unintermitted study under a competent teacher could make her; while her experience root, and it is now growing rapidly. Of Fruit as a public speaker and her well known vigor of intellect and energy of character are such as reason to doubt that there will be a good crop may well inspire the highest hopes on the part of her friends. The course which she has marked out for herself is one in which she may, perhaps, do as much for the enfranchisement and elevation of Woman as she could hope to accomplish in any other. We bespeak for her the kindness and efficient co-operation of all with whom our word may have influence.

J. W. WALKER gave an excellent lecture ously uttered, and produced a visibly happy effeet upon those who heard him. SAM'L BROOKE followed in some observations which were well received, and our friend JACOB HEATON closed the meeting with one of his impulsive and carnest appeals in behalf of the Fugitive. We ought to have more meetings of this sort in Salem.

MRS. JONES'S ADDRESS, which occupies so much of our space this week, will not be thought too long by any one who has interest enough in the subject to give it a perusal. It will not, we are confident, disappoint the expectations excited by what we said of it in our last. Read it, one and all, and lend it to your ultimate success, may indicate my fitness to scribe for the paper that furnishes them such an intellectual feast.

contracts in his native Province, Popvan, New Grenada, for three hundred men to work on the Panama Railroad. These men are slaves, and as soon as the Railroad is completed, liberty is to be their reward: so a double object will be fulfilled; a great work will be finished, and

It is matter of rejoicing that these men are thus to acquire their liberty; but we cannot help asking by what right they are compelled to work so long without wages? Are they not entitled to their freedom now, and independently of their labor on the railroad?

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Reforms' for May opens with a continuation of Boussiron's Essay upon 'Tobacco-its Action upon the Health, and its Influence upon the Morals and Intelligence of Man '-a production which we wish could be read by every chewer, smoker and snuff-taker in the land. If it did not break them of their disgusting habits. it would be because of the mental stupidity and moral blindness which the foul weed engenders. We find also in the same number a great variety of articles relating to Health and Disease. (New York: Fowlers & Wells. \$1 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March opens with an article, valuable for its facts if not for its opinions, on the Civil Revolution in the Canadas. It presents, of course, the Conservative side of the question. We give the titles of the other articles, viz: A Late Case of to have him, and give him a good two hun- Court-Martial; A Farewell to Naples, (a poem;) Barbarian Rambles; Goldsmith, Part II.; To Burns's Highland Mary, (an exquisite piece of verse;) My Peninsular Medal, Part IV.; The But I cannot write a readable letter now, ders. In the mean time he was ordered to Ode; Opening of the Session. (New York: Buchanan, and secured for himself the nomina- what Eastern Virginia is now in a great mea-

The Foreign Quarterlies.

We invite attention to the Prospectus of Leonard Scott & Co.'s Republications of the and WENDELL PHILLIPS of Boston are announ- hardly be over-estimated. They would stimu- lution was discussed until the adjournment. ced as speakers. The business meetings of the late thought, awaken reflection, refine the char- In the evening Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, Pastor Society, to be held during the two or three days acter and ennoble the aims of those who read of the Society which meets in the building, gave

> number, of which extra copies will be printed. Pulpit Orator. Philadelphia: John Sartain & Co.

Holden's Magazine for May is filled with a choice variety of articles in prose and verse .-Mr. Briggs is giving this work a very high character, and one which cannot fail to ensure it a very extensive circulation. (New York: W. II. of sore throat, to which I am subject, and have Dietz, 109 Nassau-st. Price \$1 per annum.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for July will contain a splendid likeness of the Swedish Nightingale, I learn, however, that the discussions have been JENNY LIND, engraved in London at the price of 100 guineas. That number will commence a burning cloquence. A good number of the Carolina with the remains of Mr. Calhoun. new volume, and we expect the publisher will throw even his own past achievements into the West are present, and several from the East, shade by the new attractions which he will throw around this favorite magazine. (Terms a very worthy young minister who has succeed-134 Chestnut-st., Phila.

THE CROPS .- The season is backward, but Wheat in all this region looks finely-never better in fact. The late rain has given it a firm we must speak less confidently, but we see no the surrounding darkness, which shall in the of most kinds.

MOHAWK TIMES .- Our old friend O. A. Bowe, formerly of the Herkimer Freeman, has established a new paper entitled as above, at Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He is an excellent editor, heartily interested in Reform, and we as heartily wish him success. The Times is to be independent in politics, but an advocate of

Rocky River Anti-Slavery Society.

LITCHFIELD, Medina Co., O., ? April 23d, 1850.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Rocky tions, addresses, &c., and you can publish as River Anti-Slavery Society was holden at Westfield, April 20, 21st.

tion. SAMUEL BROOKE, whose keen perception ent ground. of right always recognizes the efforts of the We have had cold weather here for a week purse of £12, was presented to Mr. Brown, PANAMA RAILROAD.—It is stated that Gen. true-hearted, cheered us by confident assuran- past. On the morning of the 17th, there was a who replied in appropriate terms. We are

resolutions were adopted:

time coming."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, killed in this vicinity.

Yours, the personal rights of mankind are paramount is to put man in possession of himself; for, until this is done, he is utterly unqualified to fulfil any of the duties and obligations of life.

Resolved, That the first day of the week, commonly called the Sabbath, is above all other days the day upon which the liberty of mankind

Resolved, That the religion or Government that disregards the rights of man is prima facia a curse, and ought to be regarded as such by every friend of his race.

Resolved, That if Congress should pass Mason's bill on the subject of fugitive slaves, or feet-choosing rather to suffer the penalty than to be false to humanity.

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with

Ohio to assume their true position in society, sustaining them. and that the slave may justly hail this effort as the precursor of his deliverance, inasmuch as the principle of tyranny is everywhere the same, and woman, in disenthralling herself by truth and reason, cannot fail to contribute largely to the emancipation of the oppressed. Resolved, That this Society pledges itself to

subscribers within its limits to the A. S. Bugle, to the close of the present year. Resolved, That we have heard with great satduring the ensuing summer-and that we pledge

them a hearty welcome, and earnest and efficient

co-operation in their efforts to break every yoke

and let the oppressed go free. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, Secretary, pro tem.

tion of the Baltimore Convention in 1852.

The Christian Anti-Slavery. Convention,

Correspondence of The Bugle. CINCINNATI, April 20, 1850.

peculiar merits of each of those Reviews, which Street Congregational Church, one of the most We ask the Young Men of the West to read some two years since by the society of which that Prospectus, and also the remarks of the In- Mr. Blanchard was formerly Pastor. The quirer, and then ask themselves whether they first hour was spent in devotional exercises, af-DAY (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and cannot by some means procure these excellent ter which a temporary organization was made-TO-MORROW, (morning and afternoon,) publications. There are many who might easi- Samuel Lewis of our City being called to the at the Grove meeting-house, near New Gar- by command the means of subscribing for one or Chair. The rest of the morning session was more of them; but we suggest to those who do spent in the appointment of Committees and not feel able individually to bear the whole ex- other preliminary business. In the afternoon pense, that Clubs might easily be formed, thro' the regular elections were held, and Judge which, at a small expense to each, several fam- STEVENS of Indiana chosen President of the ilies might obtain constant access to the best Convention. Six Vice Presidents and four Secican A. S. Society is to be held in the Broadway Periodical Literature in the world. The cleva- retaries were elected. The Committee on Resoting influence which these Magazines, carefully lutions, of which Dr. Brisbane is Chairman, read even by a few growing and intelligent made a report, in which strong ground is taken minds, would exert upon a community, could against slave-holding as a sin. The first reso-

succeeding the Anniversary, will no doubt be them, and by this means improve the morals a lecture to a very large audience, (the house even better attended and more interesting than and refine the manners of a whole village. (For being full,) on the connection of the Church with Slaveholding and the necessity of purging the American Church of this sin. In this dis-SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for June will contain a course very high ground was advocated-as beautiful likeness of Jenny Lind, printed in much so as any in the Convention could desire, tints. The likeness will be accompanied with and perhaps going beyond the views of some .a biographical notice by Frederika Bremer .- Mr. Boynton is a polished and pleasing speaker, and the Compromises, a certain number of dol- One Dollar remitted to the publisher free of with much boldness and decision in his manlars tendered! However, the hall of the Soci- postage will procure five copies of the June ner, and has become very popular here as a

At the morning session on the 18th, the Resolutions were further discussed. They were fourteen in number, to which others have been added, embracing together a variety of topics. Since that I have been suffering from an attack not been able to attend the Convention with any regularity; and have been obliged to forego the pleasure of attending the night meetings. very able, and some of the speeches full of among whom is William Goodell. John G. Fee, rian Church in Kentucky, into which no slaveholders are admitted, made deeply interesting statements as to his labors and difficulties. He is firm in the belief that he has taken the only right ground, and that the example of a single Church such as his will have an influence amid "good time coming" pervade the State. The Convention is not at all political in its character, but designed to take up the subject in its moral aspects, particularly in reference to bringing up he anti-slavery sontiment in all the Churches to the point of non-fellowship with Slaveholders. The sessions are all opened with prayer, and no demonstrations of applause of any kind

are permitted. The Convention will adjourn to-day. Being bottom of the ocean. Their empty declaraonfined to my room all yesterday by illness, I regret that I am unable to give you a report of the many excellent speeches which I am told have been made. They will be given to the public in a short time with the resolu-

much as you think proper. Some silly writer in the Daily Times of the The day was pleasant, and a large number of 16th attempted to draw public odium upon the anti-slavery friends were in attendance, to re- Convention and adduced it to adjourn without member those who are in bonds, and pledge doing any thing for fear of a riot !! Such slang the South are insulting California and pushanew their fidelity to humanity and God. Jas. against "abolition fanaties" I have not read ing her from the door of the Union, active W. WALKER was with us, advocating the cause here since the days of 1836. And we have Southern planters are practically at work of the oppressed with his accustomed force and reason to believe it was the production of a reefficiency. Marius R. Robinson, of Marlboro', spectable, influential citizen—one of our first clared for freedom! was also present, and added much to the inter- lawyers. Of this, more anon. I will only say est of the meeting by soul-stirring appeals in further that there is nothing like backing out behalf of suffering humanity. In pleading for or compromising in the temper of the Conventhe "extreme right," Woman's present social tion. The Resolutions you will find breathe the Bolton, Eng., with a tea party, at which and political position received its share of atten- right spirit-take the highest and most consist. George Thompson was a guest and a speak-

Mosquera, an agent of the company, has made ces of the triumph of truth-himself a happy regular December snow storm, and blazing fires glad to find that the friends of freedom in specimen of those who shall live "in the good have been needed at all hours of the day. - Great Britian receive him with so much There are very slight appearances of the ap- cordiality. After appropriate discussion, the following proach of Spring as yet, and there is reason to fear that a great part of the fruit has been

"Sic transit gloria Mundi."

The Presbyterian minister in Warren, on Fast day, (last Friday,) preached a sermon on the state of the times, which he considered miserably out of joint-really deplorable. Why, they were going to "abolish capital punishment! And then there was a great deal of talk about Slavery-but that is not as bad as making cheese on the Sabbath, as they do here on the ticles from the standard English Magazines, but Western Reserve. Poor fellow! he is to be copious extracts from the Newspaper Press of any similar one, we will trample it under our pitied. He is a priest, and he sees the main Great Britain, and occasional quotations from props of priesteraft about to be torn away by American periodicals. Of all the Magazines abolishing capital punishment and Slavery, and in the land there is not one that could repay Resolved, that this meeting has heard with pleasure of the recent effort of the Women of by using Sunday for other purposes than that of the loss of this. It occupies a peculiar posi-

Sic transit gloria Priesteraft! S. BROOKE.

MARYLAND. - The correspondent of The Tribune writes from Baltimore that the acts of a few hot-headed slave-owners in the Legislature become responsible for the arrearages due from have produced a reaction. The stringent laws enacted in reference to the free people of color are a perfect nullity, and never will be enforced. Resolved, That we have head with great satisfaction that Abby Kelley Foster and Parker Public opinion in Baltimore, at least, will not only of the current literature of the English PILLSBURY contemplate visiting Northern Ohio permit the poor negro to be ground into the very earth by the iron tread of the Slaveocracy .-The friends of Emancipation, who were much disheartened, are again looking up into more cheerful prospects of the ultimate attainment of their desired object. The feeling is fast gaining ground that nothing less than a general sure-a worn-out, wasted land.

Matters in Washington.

Our columns were so crowded last week by the proceedings of the Women's Convention that we were forced to omit our usu-Page, and also to an article explanatory of the met on the morning of the 17th, at the Vine al notice of events at the Seat of Government. Through the treachery of Webster. we copy from the New York Christian Inquirer. spacious and elegant edifices in the City, erected Cass, Bright, and several other Northern Senators, Foote's Omnibus Committee Scheme was carried, and the committee chasen as follows:

> From the North.-Bright of Indiana, Casa of Michigan, Dickenson of New York. Phelps of Vermont, Webster of Massachu. From the South-Clay of Kentucky, Chair-

man: Bell of Tennessee, Berrien of Ga, Downs of Louisiana, King of Alabama Magum of North Carolina, Mason of Va. - 7. The South has the majority as usual,

while nearly all those from the North are Doughfaces of the worst sort. This is what is called a Committee of Compromise! It is the compromise which the lamb makes when it goes into the mouth of the wolf!

Letters from Washington state that the report of the Committee has been agreed upon as follows:

First-California is to be admitted as a State with her present boundaries. Second-New Mexico and Utah are to have

territorial Governments, without any reference to Slavery whatever. Third-The right of Texas to be devided into four additional States, with or without Slavery, as the people within them may de-

sire, whenever there is a sufficient population, is to be fully recognised. Fourth-The boundary between Texas and New Mexico is to be adjusted agreeably to the line and plan laid down in Mr. Clay's

resolutions. Fifth-The right of the South to have their fugitive slaves delivered up, is to be

strongly and emphatically declared Sirth-The Slave Trade in the District of Columbia is to be abolished.

The report will be delayed until the return of the Senators who have gone to South old and well tried friends of the cause in the It is believed that a bill embracing these propositions will pass the Senate, and some affirm that it will also pass the House. The latest reports, however, state that Gen. Taylor is wholly opposed to mixing so many subjects in one bill, and that his influence will be strongly exerted against the scheme and for his own plan of the independent admission of California and leaving the Territories to organize themselves. Some even say that he will veto the Omnibus Bill if it One thing is noteworthy: The Commit-

tee do not propose to tie Mason's Slavecatching bill to their Scheme, but only to make a declaration that the North is bound to return fugitives. The rogues know that that bill would be a mill-stone around the neck of their Compromise and its authors. which would sink them all together to the tions, we guess, will not frighten any body.

While these plottings are going on at Washington, reports reach us from the South, that the planters, in the hope that Congress will stave off California at least a year, are about to plant a colony of slaves in that territory, and that more than five thousand slaves will be in the mines this season!-Thus, while the members of Congress from planting slavery where the people have de-

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, the Fugitive, was recently honored by the ladies of er. A suitable address, accompanied by a

THE CRISIS,' which has been published for some time on the voluntary contribution plan, is now somewhat enlarged, and will hereafter be issued monthly at 50 cts. per annum. Our highly esteemed friend, Dr. W. H. BRISBANE, edits it with much tact and ability, and we hope it may be well

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- The recent numbers of this work are even more attractive than usual. It brings us not only the best artion in the world of Literature, and ministers to the gratification of thousands who could not in any other way obtain access to the matter which fills its ample pages. (Boston: E. Littell & Co. Weekly; \$6 per annum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845. Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contuais indeed the exposition language; but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield st., Boston.

SICKNESS AT HAVANA. - There are reports of fatal sickness at Havana, particularly among the troops. The physicians say it is not the cholera, but do not tell wnat it is.

The Colun e facts in th nor of Virg e Legislatu als upon the al to aid and Virginians: A black me ad, by the le aaster, been

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Ohio and ent back to to Ohio. ry of Hamp tment aga to counts. The first co certain slav m his maste The second hing Nelso aster's will, d, for the poive others. This indietn December

fugitive from authenticate the usual rede to the for After a care Henry Stanber abmitted to he would examine the control of the Cover th and conclusive pered from the Stabery. It a that clause of the stabers from just not cover mino criminal codes of to the high and, &c. It a ged in the individual on law; the statute has

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Free Soilers

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Virginia and Ohio.

The Columbus State Journal thus sets forth the facts in the case which induced the Governor of Virginia to recommend recently to the Legislature to adopt a system of reprisals upon the people of Ohio for their refusal to aid and abet in slave-catching for the Virginians:

A black man, called Buck, otherwise Olihad, by the last will and testament of his d to Ohio. After he left Virginia the grand v of Hampshire county found a bill of inment against him; said bill contained

The first count charges Buck with advising certain slave, called Nelson, to abscond

The second count charges him with furishing Nelson with a copy of his former master's will, by which he, Buck, was liberated, for the purpose of being used to deive others. Also with furnishing him with horse, and with piloting him out of the

This indictment was found in June, 1849. December last the Governor of Virginia nt a special agent here to demand Buck as fugitive from justice." The agent brought authenticated copy of the indictment, and the usual papers when a claim of this nd is made. No objection was at any time ning." ade to the form of the requisition.

After a careful examination of the docuents, Governor Ford called to his assistce the Attorney General of the State, ary Stanbery, and the papers were all itted to him, with a request that he ald examine them, and report upon their iciency, &c. This was done, and Mr. a written opinion that the papers did not d. The argument is one of that clear anclusive character that might be exted from the eminent legal ability of Mr. bery. It assumes that the intention of clause of the Constitution requiring fures from justice to be delivered up, did over minor classes of offences in the inal codes of States, but had reference to the higher class, such as murder, n. &c. It avers that the offences charin the indictment are not offences in o, that no such crimes are known to the the statute law recognizing any such ofre as is charged, the Governor, in accordwith the well settled and long continuractice, ought to decline a compliance

These views corresponded in all respects the views of Governor Ford in the ses, and therefore on the 21st of Feby last he wrote a letter to the Governor lirginia, informing him of the result of ar as Ohio is concerned.

Joshua R. Giddings.

WASHINGTON, March, 1850. he Free Soilers of the House present as diountenances and appearance as any men I ever saw collected together. ngs is a man of herculean frame, emd somewhat awkward manner, coarse and sparkling grey eyes. His grey thich is bushy, usually sticks out in all that he is of course a striking man on tht. When speaking (always against the, ation, damnable sin) he seems to innate superiority to his opponents—as aware that before the struggle was will surely come off first best. There scribable something in his address that t otherwise indicate. His intercourse ry one from North and South, is frank for he is by nature incapable of wo faces. Every Southern member a credit for this, and they feel personmore kindly towards him than to though condemning the temper of ts on slavery and what the South conissue may be directly or indirectly He is perhaps fifty-five years of age. a the enjoyment of all the great physical h with which he was endowed at thirty

the pilgrim fathers of New England after they had found occasion to vary preaching and praying with almost as ighting and "dickering" with the Pewhen they returned on this continent, half soldier, half saint character in which had previously figured at home, under He goes by the not very dignified uet of "Old Gid," in the House, ersonally, he is a favorite, as he debe, for no man is more scrupulously cors personal intercourse with his fellow It seems to be pretty well underhe is able to "handle" almost any ember of the House on the negro ques-All render him strict attention when adig the chair, as he is proverbial for sayething; never opening his lips without g a point. Mr. G.'s oratory is animated, and very forcible, and for filling the Hall, perhaps the best voice in the House .ng, and never fails to yield the floor to aption for an explanation. It is rare, ng among those who are not coninterruption, to yield the floor always rewd opponent, as it not unfrequents that a well poised question will up- know how many birds one shoots in firing into at on which a member has based his a flock! lously prepared speech .- N. Y. Sun.

APITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.—A n introduced into the Massachute by Mr. Walker of Worcester, in imilar to that now in operation in that a person convicted of murder the State Prison for one year, if the Governor shall issue a warrant hall be hung. In Maine, since the this law, at least three persons have at the expiration of their year of im-

From the Christian Inquirer. The Great Quarterlies.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S REPUBLICATIONS.

We are accustomed, from time to time, to notice the appearance of the English and Scotch Reviews, as they come from the press of Leonard Scott & Co. But we wish now to call our readers' attention to the enterprise itself, and to the great permanent value of the works which, for ten dollars a year, are brought within the reach of the subscribers to these republications. iii, Sec. 2. A black man, the subscribers to these republications. A reference to the advertisement to be found in our columns, will inform our readers of particager, been set free. He came to the State ulars into which we shall not enter. But we of Ohio and settled. After some time he have something to say which is not there, and of Unio and second home, and soon return- which we beg our friends to believe we say without a particle of partiality for the proprietors of this enterprise.

The great English and Scotch Reviews have

come, at length, to be quarterly volumes, made up of the most thorough, scientific, elegant, and elaborate essays and dissertations upon the great questions of the age, in politics, literature, religion, science, and art. Their articles are of-ten far more valuable than the books on which they are founded, even when these are good; for they are illuminated condensations-by firstrate minds, practised in the art-of the labors of slower and more patient spirits, who can succeed in interesting only those who have knowledge enough to see, through dulness and confusion, into the real merits of laborious investigations, and to organize and vivify chaotic speculations, or unclassified facts. Reading a work in the light of one of the better class of articles in the Edinburgh or London Quarterly, is like what Mrs. Jameson said of Kean's acting, "reading Shakespeare by flashes of light-But far oftener it is not necessary or desirable to read the work at all. The sub-

stance of it is yours in the article itself. Reviewing is only half the business of these reviews-at least half their articles are original, complete and elegant dissertations upon the most stirring and practically important themes of the day; and we know not how any professional man-whatever else he may read-can afford to be without them. We should as soon abery soon after submitted to the Gover- be without Webster's Dictionary, the Encyclopædia Americana, an Atlas, Concordance, a pair ske out a case which authorized or requi- of India rubbers, or an umbrella. Really, we the Governor to grant the requisition must judge any man to be hopelessly astern of the times, who has no privilege in these reviews. We are, therefore, sincerely anxious to recommend them to those who are cut off from libraries, and the society of highly cultivated persons; who are much alone, or who want what shall, at the same time, task and discipline the attention, communicate valuable information, arouse the feelings, and dispose the reader to mental activity and creativeness.

The reviews contain no less solid and memorable reading than the more imposing folios, while they have the great merit of treating of objects and questions of immediate interest, and non law; that neither the common law so help on the reader in his own duties and business. If the minister finds himself barren of themes or thoughts, sluggish, and with a horror of his pen, we commend him to a year's careful reading of the republications. If he is not another man, intellectually, at the end of that time, with more comprehensive views, a more lively interest in the affairs of his race, a more eager sympathy and expectation, with a greater fecundity of thought, and an improved style of writing-then, we will swallow our own pre-scription, which we shall do at any rate. We eliberations. And thus ended the case do not believe it to be possible to invest ten dollars in books in as profitable a way as in subscribing for these reviews. After ten years' experience of their value we say this, with an earnest desire that our opinion may have some weight, and induce some of our readers to take these works for a year, on trial. If it be objected that he who reads the reviews can find time to read nothing else, our answer will be, that likely, lack taste or attention to read anything else; and that, as a matter of fact, probably, those who read them most thoroughly, are those who read everything else of most value s; his face is somewhat wrinkled, and | Reading is an art. Men want mental discipline one check a red mark larger than a and taste for it, much more than they lack time; lle shows his huge teeth very much and he who has a wide-awake mind, will find s a stoop in his shoulders. Though from | no lack of opportunity to read enough to make al picture your readers may judge (cor- him a learned, or, at least, a thoroughly inform ed man. The reviews will wake him up, and keep him awake, if any thing can. Therefore, we say, take and read the English and Scotch Reviews. They are very far beyond our own in knowledge, variety, taste, style, attractiveness. The Edinburgh and London Quarterly are of uniform, perhaps equal excellence; the first, energetically but calmly reformatory in its principles; the last, intelligently and elegantly conservative; both models of thoroughness, good taste, wisdom and candor. The North British is more charged with the spirit of the time. It is young, fresh, vigorous, and has the merit of looking at every subject from a directly Christian point of view. It lacks, however, the eleas their rights-are sure to be found gance and the correctness of the other journals, or Mr. G. on all questions in which and is often distigured by local errors of style, and provincial phrases; but its tone is earnest, pure, noble; it contains, often, scientific articles of great value, besides careful and claborate digests of information, relative to current affairs; and what is still more valuable, theological dis-

cussions of great and immediate interest. * * As for Blackwood, there is nothing like it in | shall become properly aroused to the crimes and the world for grace, impudence, wit, fun, senti- woes of slavery. It is announced, on the aument, sense and nonsense. But just now Christopher under Canvas (Professor Wilson) is sayng the best, the most pious, and most poetical things of our day in Blackwood. We have scored these pages for extracts until they are all to that land where the servant is free from his scored, and we become hopeless of quoting them into our columns. We devour Blackwood as we eat our dinner after an eight hours' fast; and wonder-as the little beggar boy who slept with his mother under the door, wondered in her ear what poor folks did who had no door to sleep under-we wonder with similar simplicity, doubtless, what poor people (like you, reader, who don't subscribe) do without the monthly supply of Blackwood. We should nearly as soon be without firing as without Blackwood

this coming cold weather. Let us say in conclusion, that, as a rule, these Reviews are distinguished by an unfeigned and was his limbs about at a great rate when positive regard for religion, such as it is our perpetual regret is rarely to be seen in the purely literary works or periodicals of our own counto find a southern member refuse try. But thereby hangs a tale—too long for the the act of courtesy, as it seems to be an proportions of this article; and so we abruptly conclude with a most confident expectation that their inability to reply adroitly and by the next mail Messrs. Scott & Co. will relly to the cross examination of parlia- ceive at least twenty orders! We shall inquire Will our readers be kind enough to say to Mr. will our readers be kind to that influential will to choose the suggestion of that influential sit to choose the suggestion of the influential sit to choose the suggestion of it to others. Unless a member is a journal, the Christian Inquirer, &c., we order tor, this is a dangerous privilege to your valuable republications and inclose the subscriptions!" &c., &c.? It is pleasant to

the young colored lawyer, a native of this she had still trusted in him; and he did not decity, appeared as counsel in a case before the Court of Common Pleas now sitting in Salem, on Tuesday last. He managed his case with much ability and his presence excited considerable sensation. We hear his effort spoken of as having given great pleasure and satisfaction, which were not diminished by the consideration that the first colored lawacted of murder, but neither of them yer who has ever made his appearance in yer who has ever made his appearance in very as the condition of her children; and what the courts here, was one of our townsmen. are her feelings when they are emancipated by new for Michigan, died at Detroit on the 24th, W. Frazier, Ravenna, -Salem, Mass. Register.

From The New York Tribune. The Fugitive.

BY MONOGRAPH.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any laws or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service is due."-Constitution of the United States, Art.

THE North Star beamed with a radiant light, As it watched 'mid the countless spheres, And the strong ray fell on the blue of night, As it did in the golden years;

Down on the shore of this star-lit sea-The outlined verge of the dusky Earth-There floated the spirits, pure and free, That call the Auroral Lights to birth.

They rustled their robes and the orient flush Was pencilling beams on the arching sky, And the rainbow seemed with electric rush In a thousand flashes swift to fly,

Till the thin veil hung o'er the Milky Way. And the whispering spirits breathed afar, While they lingered on high till the dawn of day, Then slept in the watch of the Northern Star.

Down in the home of the sunny clime, In the everglade gloom of his cheerless soul, A tear-dimmed eye, that looked for the time Of his broken chain, saw the North Star roll; And the light flashed in on his doubt and gloom, And the tear dried up on his sunburnt check, For he heard such a star would his path illume,

So he knelt him down where the tall cane grows, And he vowed that night that he would be

To the freeman's home, if he would but seek,

And he prayed to Heaven and he proudly rose From the vow and prayer on his suppliant

Twas the land of his birth-but he stood alone-

His wife and his children-where were they? To the far land borne, and their parting tone Was the requiem of hope as they passed

The star shone forth with a radiant light, As he sped, hard-pressed, for the land he

And he lurked by day, but he ran by night, Till he reached the land of his holy thought; The cloud passed on from his saddened brow, Sang the birds in a sweeter strain, For the sun rose up on a freeman now, And he loosed him there of the bondman's

And a crystal stream he knelt beside With a freeman's vow on a freeman's tongue, While he gaily walked in a freeman's pride, And a freeman's joyous song he sung; With a heart of Hope, and the hand of toil, In the new life now he had just begun, With a faith in man, and an uncursed soil.

chain.

He sprang to his task with the rising sun. But the chains reforged for his healing limbs In a Freeman's hand to his home were borne, On the Freeman's altar once was sworn;

The Northman's chains met his tear-filled

And the words of doom chilled his soul with And the shackles clanked 'mid his hopeless

sighs.

The North Star paled to a feeble light, And a dark cloud shrouded the starry spheres, While the gloom of a drear and rayless night, And the large rain spoke of a world in tears;

To the land of his birth where he stood alone, With a stronger bond he was carried then, And the branded bondman was never known To look at the bright North Star again. New York, March 12, 1850.

Emily Russell and her Master.

Our readers recollect the case of the young woman who was sold at Alexandria, and the piteous letter which the victim wrote to her mother, Mrs. Cartwright, of this city. whole case, if recited in detail, would fill a volume; and such a volume we hope will be written, whenever the public mind of this nation | Trav. 23d. thority of Bruin and Hill, the slave dealers. that Emily Russell has been released from the grasp of avarice and the touch of pollution, by the finger of the Almighty, who has taken her far South.

A gentleman in this city, who is intimately acquainted with Mrs. Cartright, has called to mention a few facts in regard to the effect of the reception of this news by the mother of the vic-When she was finally compelled to give up all hope of redeeming her beloved daughter from the dreadful docm to which she had been sold, and when she learned that the coffle had actually departed for the South, the hapless mother drooped like a stricken woman; she no longer lifted up her head, or took a part in the privileges of life. Her mind was with that daughter-"gone, gone, sold and gone,"-on her weary way to her dreadful destiny. At ength, one day, our informant called on her. Have you heard anything from my daughter?" "Yes, I have," was the reply, "a letter from Bruin and Hill." "And what is the news?" The friend thought it best to give a direct answer-"Emily is dead." The mother immediately lifted up her eyes and raised her hand toward heaven and exclaimed-" Thank the Lord: this is what I have prayed for most earnestly, that if she could not be liberated, she might die before she reached the market." She said she considered it an answer to her prayers; and that she had long felt a confidence that God would not lay upon her a burden she could not bear ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., of Boston, He had been so good to her at all times, that ceive her hope. Here she recounted some of the leading events of her life to show what God had done for her in every exigency. She is distinguished for the habit of referring all events to the hand of God, "who doeth all things

> We record this little memorandum because many of our readers might not, at first thought, whiskers to kiss her. realize how a Christian slave mother views slavery as the condition of her children; and what the stroke of death .- . N. Y. Independent.

News of the Week. Domestic Intelligence.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS .- The steamfire and was entirely consumed. There were about 400 passengers, of whom sixty or more lost their lives.

The steamer Anthony Wayne, while on her way from Sandusky to Cleveland, on Sunday morning last, a little past midnight, burst her ber of passengers was variously estimated; but not less than thirty or forty lives were destroy-

OUTRAGE IN ARKANSAS .- We copy the following from the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, in addition to which, it is reported at Little Rock, that Mr. Jonathan Irons was hung up by the mob, until he was nearly dead, when he was cut down by some of his friends, and resuscitated. "There is a rumor in circulation here that a company of Regulators in Montgomery County, in this State, a few days since ordered some persons residing in that County, among whom was a man named Taylor Polk, to leave the county; and on their refusing to do so, endeavored to enforce a compliance with their requisition by a resort to arms, and that two or three persons were killed or dangerously wounded, in the contest which ensued. Polk, it is stated, was mortally wounded, and a man named Hughs and one other killed."

SELLING FEMALES AT AUCTION .- We learn, from good authority, that the captain of a vessel, recently arrived here from Sydney, New South Wales, having three females on board, who, being taken on shore near Clark's Point, where, shortly after being landed, they were put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder, to serve at labor for five months. Fifteen dollars each was given by the purchasers to the captain, who was well satisfied with the sale. We should like to know by what authority the sale was made.—Alta Californian, Feb. 2.

THERE IS A COMPROMISE brewing, and it will certainly pass the Senate; it may pass the House also; but, even if it should, there will be no Slavery legalized West of the Rio Grande. We say there will be none, meaning that there is not one chance in twenty that there will be any. We greatly prefer that there should be no chance at all-not the ghost of one-but the passage of a Compromise will only create a possibility of extending Slavery westward of the del Norte .-There is just one part of the whole Union in which Slavery has no legalized existence yet which it seriously threatens to invade-and that is New Mexico cast of the Rio Grande del Norte. Such is the sober truth; and if Texas shall be shut out of that region, there is little danger that Slavery will gain another inch of Pa. territory within the present limits of our Union.

The last expedient that a lady would dream of, as a means of livelihood, certainly, is that of a reporter of the public press; yet Mrs. Swiss-helm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, ravished with the mental attractions of the Senate's reportorial gallery, has made application for a seat, as correspondent of the New York Tribune, and, better still, succeeded in obtaining it. The fair trespasser upon these reserved rights, hitherto regarded as sacred, has commenced her hitherto regarded as sacred, has commenced her here. Here, we have the repression of the Schalery and January Randolph, Joseph Carroll, Ravenna, Herzekiah Young, Twinsburg, Champion Williams, Mesopota way over the quill .- New York Express.

FOR CALIFORNIA .- A letter from St. Joseph, Mo., says that the rush to California, by the For the trade-bond old which our light bedims overland route, exceeds all expectation. The emigrants from the East, on reaching the place, rush by thousands to the post-office in the hope And the Northman spoke in the deadening cars, of receiving letters from friends at home; and many, when about to leave for 'the plains,' send back by mail to their wives, sisters or sweethearts their Daguerreotypes taken in their uncouth traveling garbs.

SYMPATHY .- The New York Star learns that the liberal people of Boston have made up a subscription for the destitute family of Dr. Webster, which has already reached \$20,000, and the widow of Dr. Parkman heads the list with | D. L. Haines, \$500. This is kind and considerate, and whatever may be the final fate of Dr. Webster, it will be consoling for him to know that his sins have not been visited upon his unhappy family.

GREAT DECLINE IN COFFEE.-It will be seen by our commercial article, says the N. O. Crescent of the 9th inst., that over 8000 bags of Rio coffee have been sold within a day or two at eight cents per pound. Early in February, the current rate was 14 1-2 cents, so that the fall in prices since that time is about six and a half cts. per pound, or more than \$10 per bag.

Hon. HORACE MANN is now at his home in West Newton, and addressed his friends and neighbors at that place last evening on the present condition of things at Washington. speech, not restrained by any one hour rule, was strongly Anti-Slavery in its character. - Boston

The "Mysterious Rappings" have spread to Stratford, Connecticut. They were heard first, says a correspondent of the Tribune, by a lad in the house of Rev. Dr. P-, of Stratford .-Chairs were tipped over and furniture thrown about, and subsequently the boy's clothes torn master. She died in Georgia on her way to the in shreds, quite in the fashion of old witchcraft

THE INDIANS are said to be committing terrible depredations upon property and life in Tex-What else could be expected, considering the treatment they and their fathers have received from the whites?

Friends of Temperance in New Orleans have presented Father Mathew with the sum of \$760. His truckling course on the Slavery question has won for him a large measure of Southern popularity.

Prof. Webster has selected the Rev. Dr. Putam, (Unitarian) of Roxbury, as his spiritual adviser. Dr. P. is now the only divine who visits Prof. Webster. The report that he had chosen an Orthodox clergyman turns out to be Hon. F. H. Elmore, the new Senator from

of 1837-9, and esteemed a man of considerable ability. He was an implicit disciple of Mr. Calhoun in all things, and so continues. Powers's Statute of "Eve," executed for Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, was lost lately by shipwreck off the Spanish coast. It was con-

South Carolina, was a member of the Congress

sidered his masterpiece. HOAXED .- The True Wesleyan says: "We were hoaxed," as to the seizure of a slave in Guernsey County. It is taking steps to discover the scamp who imposed upon it. We hope

it will succeed. The editress of the Lancaster Literary Gazette says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle tow, as allow a man with

Hon. J. H. NORVELL, U. S. District Attor-

Canal through Central America.

NICARAGUA TREATY .- A treaty has been formed-some say 70 or 80. The boat was old and terminus. Probably within three or four months women on the same terms as to men. this new route between the Oceans will be in schools will no doubt speedily adopt the same operation. There are but 15 miles of land car- course. riage at this point of crossing the Continent, the River and Lake. The 15 miles are mostly level, communicate, by letter or otherwise, and all inthe aggregate rise being only 400 feet; and the quiries shall receive prompt attention. Road with an expenditure of a few thousand dollars can be made smooth and pleasant for carriages. The whole distance from Ocean to Ocean can be made in 22 or 24 hours without fatigue. The climate is beautiful and healthy, an epidemic disease never being known.

> the large cities to form Protective Unions, "Slavery Agreeable to God's Providence; Diand thus avail themselves of the profit of rect Mental Instruction of Slaves; Moral and their own labor. Go a-head, we say. If Religious Condition of the Slaves; Moral and wealth combines against labor, we know of Religious Teachers of the Slaves; Direct Reno better remedy than for labor to combine ligious Instruction of Slaves; Indirect Instrucagainst wealth. Wealth and labor are the great sources of productiveness, and the right way would be for both to go hand in hand, and each receive its proportionate stitution according to the Common Meaning of share of the increase. But if one withdraws from the firm, and undertakes to op- tended to make it; The Constitution according press the other, that other has a right to stand to the Practice of the Government; The Conon the defense .- Ohio State Journal.

> A little girl meeting a countryman with a Price only 25 cts. load of slaughtered swine, dropped a courtesy. The rustic laughed, without returning TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS the civility.

"What," said he, "do you courtesy to dead hogs?"

"No sir," replied the little miss, "I courtesied to the live one."

Notice.

JOSEPH A. and RUTH DUGDALE'S Post Office address, until the first of Fifth month, will be Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O. Brownsville, Pa.; after that, until the first of or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana Eighth month, Kennett Square, Chester Co., County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.

Also, for sale at the above named places sever-

\$1,00-242

1.00-287

2.00-268

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1.00-290

3,00 - 229

1,25-312

2,75-318

1.00-294

2,00-250

1.50-265

1.00-287

1.00-249

50-266

1,00-292

1.00-274

1.50 - 235

1.50-235

1.00-260

1,00-288

1.00-248

1,00-224

1,00-220

1.00-291

2.00-165

75-232

1.00-294

1.00-294

1.00 - 299

1,00-271

1,00-297

50-27

50-26

1.00-405

25-250

50-251

10-238

RECEIPTS. A. Joiner, Garretsville, John McElroy, Bundysburg, Walter Holly, Farmington A. Russell, Franklin Mills, Champion Williams, Mesopotamia, Mrs. M. Spencer, Ravenna, Ira Yocum, Pennsville, W. W. Walker, New Bedford, Tho's Whinery, Wilmington, A. Brooke, Oakland, Wm. H. Avery, Munson, John Amy, Kirtland, Richard Wright, Selma, Tho's W. Stretcher, " John Hopper, Cleveland, C. Whitaere, New Lisbon, Sanford Honesty, Watertown Ed. Haines, Nottingham, J. B. Brook, Lincoln. Sam'l Blackledge, Union Corner, A. M. Hole, Mogadore, John Stokes, Jonesboro J. H. Crowell, Jay C. H., John Lewis, Frederickton, Williard Curtis, Farmington, Stacy Grant, Mt. Union Joel Andrews, Granville, Dexter Bates, Marion,

E. Clark, Coshocton, Jacob Leslie, Northfield Orlando Easton, Farmington, Wm. Knapp, Andover, A. Webster, Bart, John Bowman, Bryan, Mathew Johnson, Wilmington, John T. Herrick, Hermitage James Davis, Westville, Elias Sharp, Lockport, Enoch Richardson, St. Clair, L. L. Leslie, Wilkesville, O. Wilson, Jackson, J. H. Hilvard. Jacob Walton, James Northrup, Fowler's Mills, C. S. S. Griffing, Litchfield, George Tooth. Allen Benton, C. A. Stranahan, Thomas Sawyer, M. G. Chamberlain S. Cadwallader, Warren, S. Kester, New Carlisle, M. S. Beach, Vernon, James P. Easton, Lodi, Charles Riggs, Sullivan, Warren Bissell, Richfield Thomas Armstrong, Burbank, W. J. Wadsworth, Franklin Mills, A. F. Bogardus, Granger, Sam'l P. Wilson, Bath, Josephine Griffith, Hiram Wm. Brownell, Richfield. Milton Griffith, Pennville, Stephen B. Smith, Fowler, C. M. Strawbridge, New Philadelphia, (1 v.) Marsh Smith, Parkman, B. P. Nye, Finley, Wm. Page, Randolph Sarah F. Brown, Charleston, Arabella W. Janney, Martinsburg, Lewis Woods, Cornersburg, Wm. Baily, Salem, David Shinn, Huntingdon, (paid by

a relative,) Sullivan, E. Gould. R. Gould. E. Cummings, .. Merrifield, J. Norton, Seville, P. Putnam, New Lyme, Almon Nash, Lodi, Wm. J. Sholtey, Middle Branch. Sam'l Harris, Mt. Union, C. A. Lake, Lodi, Wm. B. Bingham, Birmingham,

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Having long entertained the opinion, that females should have all the privileges of which ed between the United States and Great Britain, the opposite sex are possessed, and especially and now waits only a formal ratification, which ensures the construction of a ship canal through ring useful knowledge, and making it available; er Belle of the West, when one mile below Warsaw, Ky., on the night of the 23d ult., took voyage from our Atlantic ports to San Francis- treatment of disease, I have frequently expresseo, and diminishing the expense in a proportionate degree. The trade of Europe with Polycians, and as a consequence have, during the nesia, Australia and Eastern Asia will be there- past few years, had numerous applicants to stuby made to pass by our doors. Not since the dy, but owing to a want of facilities for renderboilers, carrying away every thing forward of the wheels, and destroying at once the steerage cabin and all in it. The Hurricane deck was cleft in two and fortunately floated, so that all who could get upon it were saved. The number of passengers was variously estimated; but the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The company organized for making the Canal will probably complete the work in 1851.—

Meanwhile they are negotiating for a steamer connection between New York and the Atlantic transitions are fortunities and statement of the Medical School at Cleveland is hereafter to be open to discovery of America, says the Tribune, has any ing instruction as thorough as I could desire, I event occurred of equal commercial importance have refused. Now, however, many of the diftie terminus, and San Francisco and the Pacific School at Cleveland is hereafter to be open to

Those desirous to enter upon a course of sturemaining 134 miles being by steamboat on dies of this kind under my guidance will please

K. G. THOMAS. Marlboro', Feb., 1850.

BOWDITCH'S WORK.

FOR sale at the Salem Book Store " Stave-RY AND THE CONSTITUTION," By Wm. I. Bowditch. A most excellent work that ought te PROTECTIVE UNIONS.—There seems to be be read by all-156 Svo. pages-paper bound. general movement among mechanics in The subjects treated of are arranged as follows:-stitution according to the Exposition of its final Interpreter; No Union with Slaveholders .-

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

DERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large P Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do., Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or al Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common Nov. 24, 1849.

SILK! SILK!! SILK!!!

1,00-297 MERCHANTS, Pedlars and others, can obtain a supply of a very superior quality, of Sewing and Saddlers' Silk of all colors, in packa-1,00-217 1,00-272 ges or 100 skein Bundles, to any amount, wholo-2,00-286 sale and retail, at Cope and Filson's Store, [sign of the swan,' Salem, Ohio.

We are in constant receipt of large quantities of this Silk, and for the cash we will dispose of it on better terms than it can be obtained in the 1,50-242 East. Call and see for yourselves.
Jan. 26, 1850-tf. SAMUEL COPE.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

THE undersigned being desirous of rendering 50-101 _ the public their professional services, have associated themselves under the firm of Thomas 2,00-223 & Garretson, in the practice of Medicine, Sur-1,00-286 gery, &c., and may at all times be found at their office, in Marlboro', except when necessarily ab-3,00-292 sent. K. G. THOMAS, JOSEPH GARRETSON.

Marlboro', Nov. 10, 1849. Charles Frethy---Book-Binder!

CONTINUES to carry on the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS in all its different branches, at his old stand, on Main st., Canfield, Ohio, where he 3,00-308 is prepared to do work with neatness and de-1,00-290 spatch. From his long experience in this busness he pledges himself to give general satisfaction. October 27, 1849.

SALEM BOOKSTORE!!

BARNABY & WHINERY DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c .. North side of Main street, Salem, O.

A general assortment of Literary, Scientific. Reformatory and Miscellaneous Books and school books, kept constantly on hand. Frices reasonable. Terms, CASII.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BOOTS and SHOES, (Eastern and Western,) Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and good as the 1,00-292 best, constantly for sale at TRESCOTTS Salem, Ohio, 1849.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!! OFFICE AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORS. All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant 50-231 and durable. Charges reasonable.

Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849. BENJAMIN BOWN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER, & DEALER 1,00-292 1.00-292 In Pittsburg Manufactured Articles. 1,00-292 No. 141, Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. 1,00-289

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all uer & Warranted North side, Main Street, two daors East of the Salem Bookstore.

C. DONALDSON & Co. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants. KEEP constantly on hand a general assortnent of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati.

THE subscribers are prepared to do all kinds of SAWING AND TURNING, For Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Makers, at their shop, nearly opposite the Salem Hotel. JAS. & GEO. HINSHILLWOOD.

Salem, Aug. 25, 1849.-n52. DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. ,00-201 A general assortment of carriage onstantly 63-240 on hand, made of the best ma erial and in the 1.00-291 neatest style. All vork wan nted 2,50-242 Shop on Main stre :t, Sake , O.

MRS. JONES' ADDRESS. [Continued from first page.]

It than won en have to establish a government and deay men the right to participate in it. I desire that the question be settled by argument; and until it is thus settled, 1, for one, shall not cease to aid in its agitat o .. Let us not be like chi dr n that can be pacified with toys, or like sally girls whose heads eet like women, rational reflecting women, who know he'r rights, and knowing, dare

The divine right of kings to rule over their subjects, though row measurably exploded, was once universally believed; and so when the now received doctions of the divine right of man to rule over woman, is examined and tested by the touclestone of truth, the wor latter will be found to be as absurd, as baseless and as tyrannical as the former.

I am aware that many objections are urged against the propriety and expediency of woman participating in the affairs of govern-ment. I may not exercise my right so to do, after it is accorded me; indeed all who know my sentiments in relation to Constitutions and governments, know full well that I would not participate in a government, and you, Madam President, may not, and all whom I address may not; but that is no reason why others should judge for us, of the propriety and expediency of our so doing; self, and these 'Daniels' who have 'come to judgment,' have methicks, assumed an air of wisdom, as foreign to their own charactors as it is derogatory to us.

L' woman has a certain sphere, if there are certain bounds beyond which she may not pass, but which man may overstep with impunity, it is not unwise to conclude, that her Creator has given her sufficient intellect to enable her to keep within her proper orbit; or has else endowed her with the same instinct he has bestowed upon beast and bird, and which keeps each in its appropriate sphere? So in case either conclusion is correct, it is a work of supererogation for man to define how far she may go, and where she shall stay. Man has become so accustomed to rule and control woman, telling her what she may do, and what she must leave undone, that he speaks about her appropriate sphere with the utmost nonchalance, and its boundaries appear to be as well defined in his mind, as are the great divisions of the globe in the mind of the young student.

As there has been so much talk about woman's appropriate sphere, it would seem that we ought to hear something about man's appropriate sphere; but this is a forbidden subject to woman-it would be like a heathen entering the holy of holies. Should we intimate to them that the burning of women for witcheraft; that the hanging of women for Quakerism; that the flogging of women at the cart's-tail for faithfulness to their convictions of religious duty; that the banishment of women for their belief in the Baptist creed, all of which were perpetrated in former days by the men of New England; or to come down to a more recent time that the murdering of women for no other reason than because they were Mexicans; that the seducing and betraying of women who were before spotless and pure; that the buying and selling of women from an auction block, compelling them to endure the vilest insults and the grossest outrage-driving them along the highway like beasts to slaughter,-forcing them to unrequited toil under a burning sun and a cutting lash-robbing them of the children of their love, and crushing out their very heart's blood under the iron heel of slavery-I say, should we intimate that this is not precisely man's appropriate sphere, we should doubtless be told we were meddling with matters we could not comprehend. Oh, the wrongs of woman Hemans exclaimed.

"Her lot is on yeu, woman's tears to weep, And patient smiles to wear thro' suffering's And sumless treasures from affection's deep, To pour on broken reeds a wasted shower; And to make idols, and to find them clay, And to bewail that worship, therefore, pray!"

It is painful to know how very much many Viennen are influenced by the dread of doing Something that man will pronounce unfemisphere. Every woman ought to know and feel, as strongly as she feels the movings of the soul within her, that God defined her appropriate sphere when he spoke her into beng-that it is limited only by her accountability to her Creator-that it is as extensive whenever any man or body of men, political, thus assumed, is

"Author ty usurped from God, not given, He gave man only over beast, fish, fowl Dominion absolute; that right he holds By God's donation; but man o'er woman He made not Lord, such title to himself Reserving, human left from human free."

Although the condition that woman occupies the world over, in nations that are savge as well as those which are civilzed, is one of interiority, there has been some improvement within a few centuries; the reltive position of the sexes, however, has not een very much changed, but the advance of the age has changed her condition somewhat, and should encourage us to labor in faith for a still greater change. I know of no better way to effect this, than to continually claim our rights-assert our equality. and let our lives give evidence that we are not naturally inferior beings. And let us remember that to do this is no child's play .h is a stern duty-a duty which we owe our sex, whose character we should vindicate, a duty which we owe our God, whose impartias upon whom the burden of female oppression sits least heavily, are not to be exe sed from this duty. If within our home reigns the equality that should every where provail, if we feel that our condition is preferable to the mass of legal non-existents, then are the demands upon us for the proper employment of our one, or our ten talents, even more imperative. O that these who Lave talents and influence, would but vindies falsely made-a charge which has been Ler wages lessened sometimes to one half.

ter, receive a far less compensation? Be- protest. cause woman is regarded as an interior .-What is the reason, that at some, and perof that of the boys? Because woman is object longer to endure tax tion without repcan be turned by a compliment; but let us the labor of females is sometimes employed, that they are expected to work for less than our cities who "work, work, work, stitch, stitch, stitch," from early dawn till the midnight hour, should be of all others the poorest paid? Because they are women, and an is interior. In view of their misery and degradation, no wonder they exclaim, in the language of the inimitable Hood:

"Oh, men with sisters dear, Oh, men with mothers and wives, It is not linen you are wearing out, But human creatures lives. Its O, to be a slave Along with the barbarous Turk,

for such as they -a life of infamy.

Where woman has never a soul to save, If this is Christian work." The pittance gained by these women is of-

Whence, but from the idea of inferiority, arises the difference in the education of box's and girls? The boy must receive a far more finished and comprehensive education than the girl, because it is assumed that he is superior, and his appropriate sphere is fimited must be classically educated, must be made his purpose colleges are built, professorships are endowed by private wealth or pale lic bounty, and almost every facility offered that gold can purchase or intellect command.

When the girl's education is completed, if she wishes to earn her livelihood, she must choose among the few less profitable kinds of business in which it is considered proper for her to engage. She may be folder to a book-binder, a seamstress, a washer-woman a factory operative, hired help in a family, or in some places a clerk in a store; but to these occupations, or such as these, must her ambition be confined, unless she is willing to risk the odium of wandering from her appropriate sphere, with the faint hope of so far overcoming the prejudices of society, which likes to see every one in her proper place, as to secure a reasonable share of public patronage. Not so with the man. Does he wish to become a physician, a lawyer, a minister, a mechanic, a sculptor or a painter? he has but to choose, and books of medicine law or divinity are placed in his lends, and competent preceptors stand ready to give him instruction; the shop of the artisan unfolds its doors for his admission; the studios of the artists are opened to him; his eye is pleased and his taste matured by fiving amid the productions of the old masters, or becoming familiar with the matchless statuary of other times. Does he incline to states manship? the course is open before him, and straint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please it is no departure from his appropriate sphere give me a piece of pie," as to say "I want a piece of pie," as to say "I want a costed him. The first said, "Good morning, are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whigh to pass through all its gradations, from that piece of pie." The idea that constant pofather Abraham," the second, "Good morning and the "Westminster Review" Liberal, history of man's connection with every call- ers j ing in which wealth may be realized, or self. A person who acts from this principle have found three of them." tame or honor won-from the peacetul one will always be said to have "sweet pretty of commerce to the bloody one of war-is ways with her." It is of some consequence the same; he has monopolized the fion's that your daugher should know how to enare piled heaven high. No wonder that Mrs. share, and woman must be content with the ter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of jackall's portion,

is disgusting or offensive to others, and of alwoman has not, in a few rare instances, been ways preferring their pleasure to her own. bold enough to overstep the bounds of what If she has the last, a very little intercourse the world calls female propriety, and claim the laurels which man regards as his exclusive property. But these instances are the exceptions, and prove the rule. We now and then hear of a Douglass, a Bibb or a Brown, who has been reared under the crushing innine-a departure from her appropriate fluence of Southern slavery, rising superior to his condition, and astonishing the world with the manifestations of his intellect and his genius. Such instances are but a foreshadowing of what the colored man might become if allowed an equal opportunity with his white oppressor. And so of woman.as the bounds of moral responsibility. And There have been female artists, the productions of whose pencil have compelled universocial, or religious, attempt to circumscribe sal admiration. There have been female asits limits, she ought to feel that the authority tronomers, whose fame shines as brightly as the orbs they studied. There have been temale rulers, who, history tells us. ruled wisely and well. The name of a HEMANS, a Landon, a Sigourner and a Howitt are not unknown to the lovers of poetry. A Man-TINEAU has taught the people political economy. A Sepowick and a Child have done much to refine and exalt the literature of our less given than others, is nevertheless far mand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCON-A FREDERIKA BREMER, by her simple yet graphic descriptions of life in Sweden, has It fixes the thoughts: reveals our ignorance; become, as it were, a guest in every household; and a FANNY KEMBLE has, by the language. 'Men acquire more knowledge,' power of her magical genius, called back the spirit of Shakespeare, and without the aid of scenic decorations or stage effect, presented the thoughts and depicted the passions of his characters, as though they were themselves present, and thus thought, and spoke and felt. Nor is the pulpit eloquence of females an unheard of thing. Those who have listened to the calm, mild tones of Lucretta every day would prevent such a source of extension has not been without a struggle, and entorcing by her speech, as in her life, the beauty and simplicity of practical righteousality we should make manifest. Those of ness, must have telt that they had rarely listened to one so gifted in intellect and in spir- one of the mechanical powers. The citizen itual good. Then again, who has made the fires of freedom to burn more brightly in our land, and created a deeper hatred of slavery and all its baneful results, than MARIA CHAP- is left unsatisfied. Whoever wears a shoe is MAN and ABBY FOSTER, by their tervent ap- as well off as if the whole earth was covered peals and faithful denunciations? What with leather. The clocks are regulated by Magazine is more worthily popular than that the chronometers of the Rail-Road, and the of which Mrs. KIRKLAND is one of the editors? What newspaper is more eagerly cate the character of their sex, repelling the sought than that of Mrs. Swisshelm? What by the invention of chloroform and Ether. charge of natural inferiority, which has been young physician is better read, more thor- Gravitation is made to pull to some purpose, oughly versed in the healing art, and more and the sea, no longer allowed to welter in converted into a means of oppression, rob- truly worthy of success in his procession than lazy magnificence, is used for the objects of ELIZABETH BLACKWELL? Many others might industry, and made to pay for its salt. universally adopted by those who have the be mentioned, who have distinguished themwealth and power, that every woman in the selves even when public opinion has been hand, who is obliged to earn her own living, opposed to their winning and wearing hon- Mark, a travelling Baptist preacher in Confrels that her energies are blighted by it and ors. But these, after all, are the few excep-necticut, in early times was imprisoned in

labor as males, and do it as well, if not het- respect for herself, is bound emphatically to

Though the politician may sneer at us, because we wish to have our rights acknowhaps all of the manual labor schools, the ledged-our right to share in the government labor of the girls is valued at only one half to as full an extent as he doe -because we inferior. What is the reason that in fac- resentation, because we desire to have a form tories, in printing offices, in book-binding of government instituted which shall derive establishments, and in other places where its powers from the consent of the governed; let us not be moved from our position. And though in the social circle the tinger of scorn a man would receive for the same amount of may be pointed at us because we aspire to a toil? Because woman is inferior. What is wider field of action, to live a higher and a the reason that that large class of women in larger life-because we wish to show that a woman may not only give ample attention to the wants of her family, but also cultivate her mind even as man cultivates his; let us not be moved from our position. And tho' we may be laughed at because we insist that our business relations with the world should be different-that woman should be left as free as man to choose an occupation for herself, and that when she performs labor that she should be paid for it, without any reduction in price because of her sex; let us not be moved from our position. And the' the church-while professing to believe that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, but that all are one-declares that it suffers not a woman to teach in public, assigns her an inferior place in its membership and in its ten insufficient to keep starvation from the councils, and thus in the name of religion door; so they must die of hunger in this sanctions the legal disabilities and the social that is a right lines to upon exercising for my. Christian land, or else adopt the last resort, wrongs which now oppress her; let us not be moved from our position.

We but ask that our equality in point of rights be acknowledged; we ask that none shall strive to obliterate or def.ce the image and superscription our Creator stamped upon our souls. I am aware that the great mass of women in this country have no sympathy with the views I have expressed. I wish it were otherwise. I wish they could be led to see their true position, and be made to ungirl must hardly know by name. And for derstand that the gallantry and devotion of man is offered them in lieu of a recognition of their rights, and that it is only in a few rare cases he approaches and converses with them as equals, as being as fully rational, intelligent and morally accountable as himself, endowed with the same rights and clothed with the same duties.

But I will not further extend my remarks. I have already said enough to secure the disapprobation which is always bestowed upon a woman who thinks and speaks for herself. I have said more than enough for those women who are contented with their rose-covered chains and gilded prison-bars; and I could hope that I have said something to encourage to earnest action those of my sex who feel that no length of legislation can sanction and sanctify the wrongs that have been inflicted upon them; that no social usages, however time-honored, can justify the oppressions they have been compelled to endure; that no religious creed, however sanctimonious its supporters, can find the least excuse for the inequality in the church.

TRUE POLITENESS .- It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." I do not like to see prim, artificial children; there are few things I dislike so much as a beau or a belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or reprodigiously more consequence that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever I do not wish to be understood to say that

> with the world will teach her the first. No RIGHT TO STRIKE HIS WIFE .- John Barnhard, a German, from Rahway, N. J., was tried for an assault and battery upon his wife. It appeared that she interfered with his punishment of his children, and got slapped in the face, but not very hard.

Chief Justice Green made a brief but most emphatic charge to the jury, in which he said there was a time, in the history of common law, in which a man was allowed to beat his wife with a rod not larger than his The magnitude of its work, and the importance thumb, and a time, still earlier than that, of the obstacles in the way of its accomplishwhen he was allowed to beat his wife at discretion, and turn her out of doors; but, in this enlightened and Christian age and country, he held that no man had a right to strike to struggle against the SLAVE-POWER by con- For Blackwood and 3 Reviews, 9.00 do. his wife at all. If she interfered with a prop- senting to compromise with it, successively re- For Blackwood and 4 Reviews, 10,00 do. er discipline in his domestic relations, he might restrain her, but the law would not ful treachery or submitting to shameful defeat. justify him in striking a single blow.

EMPLOY YOUR PEN.—This counsel, though says bishop Jewell; by a frequent exercimany books.' How often do we see persons, advanced to great wealth, and even in the Legislature or in Congress, who, from neglect of composition in their younger days, are absolutely unable to pen a decent letter. The practice of writing a few sentences

THE AGE OF TOOLS .- The present Age is coached, cabbed, telegraphed, till no want tendel for when its Northern is destroyed. great sea waits for the invasion of the telegraph. Our streets and houses are lighted

PREACHING ILLEGALLY .- The Rev. Mr. tions to the universal law of woman's inferi- Windham jail, where it is said this strange What is the reason that female school- ority. And it is against this position of infe- record of his indictment still remains, viz:truchers, who perform the same amount of riority that every woman, who has a proper "For preaching the Gospel Contraint to Law," Excelsior.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The shades of night were falling fast, As through an Apline village passed A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice, A banner with the strange device, Excelsior!

His brow was sad; his eye beneath Flashed like a falchion from its sheath, And like a silver clarion rung The accents of that unknown tongue, Excelsior! In happy homes he saw the light

Of household fires gleam warm and bright; Above, the spectral glaciers shone, And from his lips escaped a groan, Excelsior! "Try not the pass!" the old man said; "Dark lowers the tempest overhead,

The roaring torrent is deep and wide!" And loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior ! "O, stay," the maiden said, "and rest

Thy weary head upon this breast!" A tear stood in his bright blue eye. But still he answered, with a sigh, Excelsior! "Beware the pinc-tree's withered branch

Beware the awful avalanche ! "

This was the peasant's last good-night; A voice replied, far up the hight, Excelsior! At break of day, as heavenward The pious monks of Saint Bernard

Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the startled air, Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found, Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device, Excelsior!

There, in the twilight cold and grav. Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay, And from the sky, screne and far, A voice fell, like a falling star, Excelsior!

NEWSPAPERS EDITED BY LADIES .- There are six newspapers in the United States edi-

Pittsburgh Visiter, Windham Co. Democrat, (Vt.) Mrs. Nichols. The Lily, (Seneca Falls.) Mrs. Bloomer. The Lancaster Gazette, (Pa.) Mrs. Pierson. The London Quarterly Review, Mrs. Horn. The Yazoo Whig, The Mountain Bough,

All of the above papers are edited with ability and in a manner that reflects honor upon the female sex .- Petingill's Reporter.

"HIT HIM AGAIN."-Three students at college met an aged countryman, and wishing to have a little sport with him, thus acst as you would like to be treated your- went to seek his father's asses, and lo

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the printed under separate titles. It has there-Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY, the Seventeenth of May, 1850.

At no moment since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise have the devoted New York, immediately on their arrival by zeal and earnest efforts of its advocates been the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, more needed than at this. The American Soci. on fine white paper, and are faithful copies ety stands now as it did at the beginning, the ole enemies, through all the United States, to the system of American Chattel Slavery .ment are yearly made more and more manifest, For all four of the Reviews, 8,00 do. as every party and organization that have hoped for Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00 do. tire from the contest either glorying in success-A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue with Slavery is the defrom being superfluous. There is marvel- DITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF EVERY SLAVE, and that such a consummation can never be attained so long as we maintain a political UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Northern boundary of the slave States is sing of their pens, than by the reading of the same to-day that it was when the American Society came into existence; its Southern is extended Westward and Southward, embracing vast and fertile territories sufficient to insure its existence for centuries to come. It is somethat that struggle becomes daily more and more earnest and determined. It will be entirely sucthe age of tools. Every truth is converted into cessful when the North is awakened to the conviction that the Abolition of Slavery will is now made comfortable by the perfection of alone determine its extension-that a Southern practical science. He is cushioned, steamed, and Western boundary will no longer be con-

THE ABOLITIONISTS of the American Society alone are devoted to this work. The Annual return of the Anniversary of their organization should remind them, each and all, of the duty they have assumed, and the responsibility which they have recognized as their own. He who does the most to make its action and its voice the most efficient will have only done the least he ought to do.

The meetings of the Society will be continued, as usual, for three days. The place of meeting will be named in future notices.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't. WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

Agents for the Bugle.

OHIO. New Garden-D. L. Galbreath and I. Johnson Columbiana-Lot Holmes. Cool Springs-Mahlon Irvin. Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero'—Dr. K. G. Thomas. Canfield—John Wetmore. Lowellville-John Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson. New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swayne. Springboro -Ira Thomas. Harveysburg-V. Nicholson. Oakland-Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls-S. Dickenson. Columbus-W. W. Pollard. Georgetown-Ruth Core. Bundysburgh—Alex. Glenn. Farmington—Willard Curtis. Bath-J. B. Lambert. Ravenna—Joseph Carroll.
Wilkesville—Hannah T. Thomas. Southington-Calch Greene. Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby. Malta-Wm. Copc. Richfield-Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor. Lodi-Dr. Sill. Chester × Roads-Adam Sanders. Painesville—F. McGrew. Franklin Mills—Isaac Russell.

Granger-L. Hill. Hartford-G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright Garrettsville—A. Joiner. Andover—A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore Achortown-A. G. Richardson East Palestine-Simon Sheets. Granger-L. S. Spees.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh-H. Vashon. Newberry; J. M. Morris. INDIANA. Winchester-Clarkson Pucket,

Economy—Ira C. Maulsby. Penn—John L. Michener. BLACEWOOD'S MAGAZINE. AND THE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. Premiums to New Subscribers!

Owing to the late revolutions and counterrevolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the basty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscri-The following is their list, viz:

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, Mrs. Prewett. The North British Review, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the riews, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England — Tory, Whig, and Radical— "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig: of the bar-room politician to President of the liteness would render life too stiff and re-United States. Does the pursuit of literature strained, springs from a false estimate of po-morning, father Jacob." The old gentleman tablishment to the last great ecclesiastical most please him? he has but to stretch forth liteness. True politeness is perfect ease and replied, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its his hand and grasp its rewards. And the freedom. It simply consists in treating oth- Jacob; but I am Saul the son of Kish, who views on any one of the grand departments edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very high-

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